

JEWISH OBSERVER

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NASSER ATTACKS ARAB LEADERS

“DON'T BLAME ISRAEL; BRITISH RESPONSIBLE”

CAIRO heard of Nasser's speech, but could hardly believe it; when Abdel Khalik Hassouna, Secretary-General of the Arab League, called at the Foreign Ministry, everyone knew it was true, reports *Robert Gee, Our Special Middle East Correspondent*. After an hour's talk with Foreign Minister Fawzy, Hassouna announced his resignation.

It all began the night before, *Robert Gee's* report continues, on the cold evening of Sunday, December 13, at the Palestine Club in Alexandria. The last plaintive note of the Palestine Arab anthem had died down, when instead of breaking into the usual animated chatter, the audience of Palestinian Arabs stood in embarrassed silence as the speaker, Egypt's Deputy-Premier Colonel Abdel Nasser, left the Hall.

They had come to hear him denounce Israel; instead he told them home-truths about themselves. The Arab politicians, he told them, did nothing but talk. The blame for the “Palestine disaster” was theirs and their leaders. (The ex-Mufti was conveniently absent in Beirut). “We, the Arab nations are the cause of the loss of Palestine and our leaders the main reason why. This is the first fact,” Nasser emphasised.

He continued: “At our meetings and in our speeches we used to say that we would throw the Jews into the sea. When the speech was over we felt quite happy and each of us went home, and waited for the Palestine calamity. Who is responsible for it? Who pushed the Jews and encouraged them to occupy Palestine and who ruined the Arab people?” asked Nasser.

“Britain! She is our first malady and calamity!” Nasser replied.

Then he came to the passage which has set all Cairo talking. “We are apt to forget this and blame the Jews. But when we were fighting in Palestine it was Britain that pushed them and she is the primary cause of the disaster in Palestine. This primary cause, Britain, is apt

to be forgotten by Arab leaders. They blame Israel and the Jews because they are afraid to blame the British.”

But even harsher words were to come: “The Arabs run after honeyed words,” Nasser rasped. “Israel, supported by imperialism is not a short-sighted, but a long-sighted, policy aiming at the ruin of the Arab nations.”

“We have seen the tragedy and we have heard the speeches. Arab leaders misled us for no other reason but for their personal benefit. Each of them thought first of himself in trying to register political gains regardless whether this or that Arab state would suffer as a consequence. They speak of ‘insidious Israel’ but they do nothing except talk. Arab unity is imaginary, not a real thing.”

* * *

“WE have no tanks, but the Western Powers have them—tanks and arms of every description. We came to terms with them to purchase their armour but they would not let us have them. They pressed Belgium, Switzerland and Sweden to sell us no arms, although we had made an advance payment of ten million pounds. And so we did not get them, because it is important to Britain to strengthen Israel, her step-daughter, and to weaken the Arab States.”

Nasser concluded with a threat: “We are in a position to ruin the West if we set to work and stop talking.” He explained that the Arab States could cut off all oil supplies to Western Europe, which depends entirely on Arab oil.

But what did it all mean? Observers in Cairo were puzzled and divided, comments *Robert Gee*. Some thought it was an oblique way of suggesting that Egypt should consider a settlement with Israel so as to sidetrack “imperialist policy”; others thought he was serving notice on the Arab League States that Egypt would “go it alone.”

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CONTENTS

Churchill to resign; Foreign Office—No fresh guarantee for Israel; the Iraqi oil strike; Israel Foreign Office statement on emigrants; Security Council debate on Jordan river; German Exports to Arabs	3-4
Austria: Goldmann's letter to Chancellor—serious crisis in negotiations	5
Parliament: Government evades Opposition challenges—no guarantee for Israel; Churchill, Attlee, Healy, Crossman, Eden	6-7
Comment: Eden's "What's My Line?"; Council of Action; Jewish Book Week	8
In the News: Whose Anglo-Jewish literature?; Shell presentation; Russian Painting and Israel Music; Critical Rabbi, etc.	9-10
Making a maritime tradition, by Cecil Roth	11-12
The Jews of Yugoslavia, by Charles S. Spencer	12-13
Letters to the Editor, from R. J. Zwi Werblowsky, M. Goldman, A. Abrahams	15
Books: A strange Unesco pamphlet, by Emanuel Litvinoff	16
Jewish Affairs: Board of Deputies—W.J.C. action criticised; A.J.A. annual general meeting	17
Actions Committee Dr. Levenberg's preview; Zionist Federation—Society reports	18
Germany: Government reports Jews returning; Mendl Berlin—An appreciation by Sir Leon Simon	19

J.P.A.-J.N.F. NEWS

Scottish Jewry and Coronation Forest	20
Developing Kishon Breakwater	22

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THE WEEK

SECURITY COUNCIL DITHERS

AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL, Israel's permanent representative, Abba Eban, lodged a formal complaint against Egypt for intercepting an Italian ship and confiscating a cargo of Eritrean meat *en route* to Israel through the Suez Canal "in flagrant violation of Article 25 of the U.N. Charter and the Security Council resolution of September 1, 1951."

RUSSIA'S ANDREI VYSHINSKY severely criticised as "wholly unsatisfactory" the Western Powers Resolution at the Security Council authorising General Bennike, U.N. Chief of Staff, to try to resolve the Jordan River dispute between Israel and Syria; he suggested that Israel and Syria should be left to seek "a settlement of their differences without interference."

BOTH JORDAN AND ISRAEL were condemned by the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission emergency meeting for border incidents in which two Israel officers and one Jordan officer were killed.

SUMMARY TRIALS AND HEAVY SENTENCES for Arabs infiltrating into Israel were contained in a Security Bill approved in first reading by the Knesset by 40 votes to six; the Bill prescribes trial by military tribunal, sentences up to life imprisonment.

IN ISRAEL, no progress was reported in the formation of a new Government; a new cost-of-living agreement was signed between the Histadrut and the Manufacturers' Association increasing payments to 7 per cent of salary.

IN LONDON, Dr. Nahum Goldmann announced that the executive board for Jewish Claims against Austria had broken off negotiations because the Austrian Government had completely reversed its policy and refused to discuss heirless Jewish property claims until "six months after an Austrian Peace Treaty was signed"; a Jewish delegation headed by Barnett Janner, M.P., discussed the crisis with the British Minister of State.

IN LONDON, the House of Commons and the House of Lords, during the course of a Foreign Affairs debate, discussed possible changes in Israel's position in



A time for retirement?

the Middle East if Britain should withdraw from the Canal Zone in Egypt.

INFORMAL TALKS on the Suez Canal question are proceeding in Cairo; the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson and Egypt's Colonel Nasser met on Tuesday at a private luncheon after Nasser had earlier summoned the Egyptian negotiating team for a new briefing; on the same day it was announced that the visit to Egypt of five British Labour M.P.'s and five Conservative M.P.'s had been called off, the Conservatives, it was said, having been advised by their party not to go; Mr. Bevan's visit is not affected.

IN BEIRUT, a bomb exploded two yards from the offices of the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem's Arab Higher Committee a few hours before the ex-Mufti's secret return from Damascus; this was the third recent attack on offices of the Committee and it was suggested in Beirut that the latest explosion resulted from a plot to assassinate the Mufti.

A WASHINGTON ANNOUNCEMENT said that the United States has given Israel \$9 million in Foreign Aid funds to help pay for imports of food and raw materials; the money is part of the \$26 million allocated for Israel during the six months ending on December 31.

PREMIER CHURCHILL TO RETIRE?

TELLS CONSERVATIVE BACKBENCHERS

Last week's Foreign Affairs debate in Parliament was overshadowed for most Conservative members by the statement which Sir Winston had made to them at a private luncheon earlier in the week. He told them that he had always intended to resign once the general world situation had improved. That improvement, he said, had now taken place and he was not getting any younger.

No specific date was mentioned, but it was understood that the Premier wished to remain in office until the Queen returned from her Commonwealth tour next May.

ARAB LEAGUE NEW SECRETARY-GENERAL NAMED

Following the resignation of Khallek Hassouna from the post of Secretary-General of the Arab League (see page 1) which he held for about a year, the *Arab News Agency* reported from Cairo that he will be succeeded by Mohammed Saleh Eddin, the former Wafdist Foreign Minister, who abrogated the 1936 Treaty in October 1951. Salah Eddin had a long meeting with the Egyptian Deputy-Premier, Colonel Nasser, before his impending appointment was made known.

Earlier, the League's first Secretary-General, Abdul Rahman Azzam, had also visited Nasser. He said afterwards there was no question of his again assuming his old post.



Saleh-Eddin with London correspondent Zaghul Ali (r).



Ben-Gurion, with his wife Paula, inspect their new home at Sdeh Boker.

F.O. AND ISRAEL

No new specific undertaking has been communicated by Britain, France and the U.S. to the Middle Eastern States, according to Foreign Office sources. Mr. Eden's statement in Parliament last week that the Tripartite Declaration had been re-affirmed (see page 7), it was explained, referred only to the communique issued in London last October after the Bidault-Dulles-Eden meeting.

The Foreign Office has, in fact, not yet replied to representations first made by the Government of Israel last October, and repeated again later, which sought the British Government's views on how Israel's security would be safeguarded in a new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

The Israel Government had been told, the source added, that its representations would receive sympathetic consideration.

JORDAN RIVER DEBATE ON THREE-POWER RESOLUTION

A Three-Power Resolution on the Jordan River question was introduced by Britain, France and the United States in the Security Council last week stating that:

¶ in order to promote the return of permanent peace in Palestine, it was essential that the General Armistice Agreement of July 20, 1949, between Syria and Israel be strictly and faithfully observed;

¶ the Chief of Staff, General Bennike, should be requested and authorised to explore the possibilities of reconciling the interests involved in the dispute, and to take such steps as he considers appropriate to effect a reconciliation, having in view the orderly and just development of the natural resources affected for the general welfare;

¶ the Governments of Israel and Syria should be called upon to co-operate with the Chief of Staff to these ends and refrain from any unilateral action which would prejudice them.

The U.N. Secretary-General is requested to supply the Chief of Staff with experts, hydraulic engineers and technical data, and it is laid down that the Chief of Staff should report back to the Security Council within ninety days.

Israel Accepts, but "Mixed Feelings": Israel implied its readiness to accept the Three-Power Resolution but expressed "mixed feelings" over the prolonged stoppage of work in the demilitarised zone which, said Israel's chief delegate, Abba Eban, would cruelly prejudice the needs of Israel.

The Syrian complaint over Israel's use of Jordan water was asking the Security Council to block the last hole in the economic strangulation of Israel. There was no precedent in international litigation for one country claiming the right to block the use of a river—not one inch of which flowed through its

own territory—by another country in whose territory it flowed for hundreds of miles, Mr. Eban said.

Mr. Eban denied Syria's assertion that it would give Israel a military advantage.

Israel's "Serious Action": Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb outlined the Western Powers attitude to the problem, and said: "As things are—and I can only regret that this is so—the Security Council is faced, not with the question whether the canal is in itself a good and useful project, but solely with the question of the failure by one party of the Israel-Syrian Armistice Agreement to comply with a request on the part of the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission.

"This was, therefore, a very serious action; and those of us who have at heart the promotion of conditions which would lead to a more permanent settlement of the differences in the area cannot have failed to be distressed by the action of the Government of Israel."

Fortunately, as soon as the matter came before the Council, Israel had made it clear that it was willing to arrange a suspension of operations pending Council consideration of the issues.

Since the Council had been asked to consider the matter it should play its part "with a full sense of responsibility."

It would be easy to say that because an objection was taken to a development plan it should be held up indefinitely so as to avoid further trouble in an already troubled area. This easy course did not seem good enough.

A General Proposition: "I would certainly agree that neither party to the Armistice Agreement could carry out any work, however beneficial they thought it to be, which was contrary to the terms of the Armistice," Sir Gladwyn Jebb declared, adding that "as a general proposition I would say that the longer the Temporary Armistice Arrangements continue, the more desirable it is that some way be found which would allow constructive projects in the area to be undertaken."

The Western Powers' Resolution was described as "woefully inadequate" by Dr. Charles Malik, the Lebanese delegate, an attitude that was also expressed by the Pakistan representative. But a vote on the Resolution was finally postponed on the suggestion of the Russian delegate, Andrei Vyshinsky.

Mr. Vyshinsky declared that the operative part of the resolution was "wholly unsatisfactory." It entirely ignored one important condition, namely agreement between the parties concerned. Neither Syria nor Israel was mentioned and

neither was the dispute which caused the question to be examined in the first place.

Mr. Vyshinsky described it as "a foggy formula," which referred not to the "interests" of Israel or Syria, but to those of other countries.

On Tuesday the Council met again and by then the sponsors had prepared new face-saving amendments to their Resolution which appeared acceptable to the Arab delegations without materially altering the substance of the original.



Iraqi oil-worker voting in the last general election.

IRAQ OIL STRIKE

"ARAB-ISRAEL UNION" SLOGAN?

Following the serious clashes between Iraqi troops and strikers in the Basra oilfield, the Minister of the Interior, Said Qazzaz, visited the scene of the troubles. At a press conference held afterwards, he said:

"In order to prevent the extension of the disturbances and bloodshed the police authorities deemed it necessary to seek the assistance of the army; the situation then improved and matters began to return to normal.

"The aims of these corrupting elements (the demonstrators) were revealed by their slogans which point clearly to the quarters which set them in motion. The worst slogan they shouted was: 'Long live Arab-Israeli union!' The Iraqi public can appreciate the gravity of this slogan and understand the motives behind

it, and can thus see what is behind the movement.

"Consequently the Government decided to proclaim martial law in Basra Province temporarily. The Government is continuing to pursue its policy, which is founded on the public interest, of looking after the safety and comfort of the people."

In Baghdad, the Iraqi Government announced that it had suspended nine Arabic daily newspapers for one year; no reason was given.

38,000 LEAVE ISRAEL

Foreign Ministry representatives told journalists in Jerusalem last week that hundreds of people had been persuaded to leave the country by irresponsible elements who had promised to provide visas for entry to other countries at consulates abroad. When these promises had not been kept the emigrants had had to suffer and Israel's reputation abroad had suffered. Since the establishment of the State about 38,000 citizens had emigrated; about 10 per cent of these had been natives of Israel.

There were three categories of emigrants from Israel: those who returned to their countries of origin, emigrants to other countries, and emigrants stranded abroad. The chief reasons for emigration were the economic situation and absorption difficulties.

Administrative measures would be taken and information activities would be intensified to check emigration. Vigorous and constructive action was now required, as, for instance, the better planning of absorption possibilities and better control over the issuing of passports to those who had not yet struck root in the country, the spokesman concluded.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO ARABS

West German goods exported to Arab League states must have a voucher to show that the manufacturing firm has no branch in Israel and is taking no part in the West German-Israel reparations agreement, according to an official of the Syrian Attache's Office.

He said that all goods exported to Syria must be accompanied by a voucher to this effect, checked by the local West German Chamber of Commerce and confirmed by a Syrian Consulate. This followed a decision by the Arab League and applied to all states which belonged to it, the official said.

AUSTRIA

GOLDMANN'S LETTER TO CHANCELLOR

SERIOUS CRISIS IN NEGOTIATIONS

A serious crisis in the Jewish claims negotiations with Austria was announced by Dr. Nahum Goldmann at a press conference in London last Friday. Dr. Goldmann announced that he had sent a letter to the Austrian Chancellor, Julius Raab, breaking off talks with the Austrian Government unless there was a change in the Austrian attitude regarding heirless Jewish property.

The crisis developed over the sudden refusal of the Austrian Government to continue discussions on heirless Jewish property claims until six months after an Austrian Peace Treaty had been signed. This, Dr. Goldmann said, was a complete reversal of the position on which negotiations had begun, and would be a delay *ad infinitum*. He also denounced the Parliamentary statement made on December 2 by Austrian Finance Minister Richard Kamitz, to whom Dr. Goldmann ascribed "serious inaccuracies."

Principles Recognised by Nations: Jewish organisations took strong exception to the Chancellor's attempt to link the settlement of heirless property claims to an Austrian Peace Treaty, Dr. Goldmann continued. "Although it is hoped by all that a peace treaty with Austria will come into effect, the treaty is not a complete draft. It may never be completed. It is not in force. It may never be in force. It has no present validity. Moreover, support for the objective of a mutually satisfactory agreement between Austria and the Jewish groups has been stated several times by the Allied governments, and we believe these views to be known to the Austrian Government. The principles on which we base our claims have been recognised by many nations and are embodied in international agreements."

Dr. Goldmann recalled that the Austrian Government persists in its efforts to restore property and legal status to former leading Nazis. "The deadlock in the present negotiations seems to indicate," he said, "that the Austrian Government does not share the universal view that measures for the benefit of the victims of Nazism must precede action in favour of incriminated Nazis."

Finance Minister's "Insulting" Allegation: Jewish organisations have demonstrated that substantial portions of

heirless Jewish property, traceable and untraceable, remain in the Austrian economy and benefit it to this day. "The Austrian Government is no less aware of these facts than we are," he said, "and knows full well that there are factories in Austria, now operating, which were either built or rehabilitated with Jewish slave labour."



Goldmann at his Grosvenor House Press Conference with A. L. Easterman (standing)

Dr. Goldmann indignantly rejected Finance Minister Kamitz' "insulting" allegation that the Jewish negotiators sought discriminatory treatment in favour of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. "Nothing," he declared, "would be more repugnant to those who have themselves suffered from discrimination." While the Jewish negotiators spoke only for Jewish persecutees, they gladly welcomed, and in fact urged, arrangements for the benefit of non-Jewish persecutees and victims of the Nazis—such as those made by the German Federal Republic. It was a fact that Jews would be the main beneficiaries of any legislation on heirless property. "The Austrian Government well knows that over one-third of the entire pre-war Jewish population of Austria perished."

Allies Informed: The Executive chairman detailed the history of the negotiations to show that it had been clearly understood by both sides from the outset that settlement of Jewish heirless prop-

erty claims—which would involve the Austrian Government in the expenditure of no more than \$12 million over a number of years—was one of the principal purposes of these negotiations.

The Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and the United States—whose Governments indicated they felt the Jews had a moral claim on Austria—would be informed of the letter to Chancellor Raab, Dr. Goldmann stated. So would the Allied High Commission in Austria. Steps would be taken to see that the matter was kept constantly before world public opinion.

AUSTRIAN DENIAL

An Austrian Government spokesman on Friday night said it was "untrue" to say Austria had shown no goodwill.

The official spokesman said the Austrian Chancellor, Herr Julius Raab, had informed Dr. Goldmann in a letter that his Government was prepared to resume negotiations at any time.

Herr Raab also suggested to Dr. Goldmann that the Jewish organisations should make fresh proposals, and that Austria could not make a settlement with them before the question of compensation to all in Austria who had suffered persecution from the Nazis had been settled.

On Monday evening the Austrian Chancellor issued a personal statement in which he said that as claims for heirless property can be submitted until six months after the conclusion of a State treaty, it is clearly impossible for the Austrian Government to settle this question at the present time.

BOARD OF DEPUTIES RESOLUTION

On Sunday a Board of Deputies resolution regretted the apparent refusal of the Austrian Government to make redress for the suffering of the Jewish victims under Nazism in Austria; it urged H.M. and Allied Governments to press the Austrian Government to secure "a fair settlement" of Jewish claims.

Delegation to Foreign Office: On Monday, Mr. Janner led a delegation of British members of the Executive Committee for Jewish Claims on Austria who were received at the Foreign Office by Selwyn Lloyd, M.P., the Minister of State.

The deputation requested the assistance of the Government in securing a fair settlement of Jewish claims against Austria and the Minister undertook to consider the matter sympathetically.

PARLIAMENT

GOVERNMENT EVADES OPPOSITION CHALLENGES

NO GUARANTEE FOR ISRAEL

The Foreign Affairs debate on Thursday last week was an odd mixture, writes *Our Parliamentary Correspondent*. It was meant to discuss Bermuda but it argued mainly about Bevan, Backbenchers, Egypt and Israel.

Before the debate began, it became known that the Labour Party would not support the Conservative "rebel" motion on Egypt and on the contrary would support the Government against the "rebels". Any tension that might have been present in the Chamber was thus removed and there was a somewhat misplaced lightheartedness about the entire debate. The first Government declaration was made by the Prime Minister; it was not particularly illuminating.

Mr. Churchill explained that he did not "feel any sense of hurry. When last I spoke on foreign affairs, on 11th May, the Egyptians had broken off their formal conference with us and were indulging in a cataract of most offensive threats. I said on that occasion: 'Our hope is that negotiations will be resumed. In the meanwhile, we may await the development of events with the composure which follows from the combination of patience with strength.'

"That is what we have done. Since then, informal discussions have been resumed, but I made it clear at Bermuda that there was no prospect of any modification of our position. There has been this flood of insults and boasting and a constant stream of minor outrages; otherwise, no change has taken place. We remain convinced, however, that it is in our interests, military and financial, to procure a replacement of our forces in North Africa and the Middle East.

"All that I can say is that our action will be based on a careful and faithful study of the merits of the problem, and will not be dictated either by the violence of our foreign enemies or by the pressure of some of our best friends." (Hon. Members: "Oh.")

Mr. Attlee followed with one of his best speeches. He voiced his concern about the drawing out of the Egyptian talks. What the Labour Party was anxious about was that "there should be no hanging out because of minor and

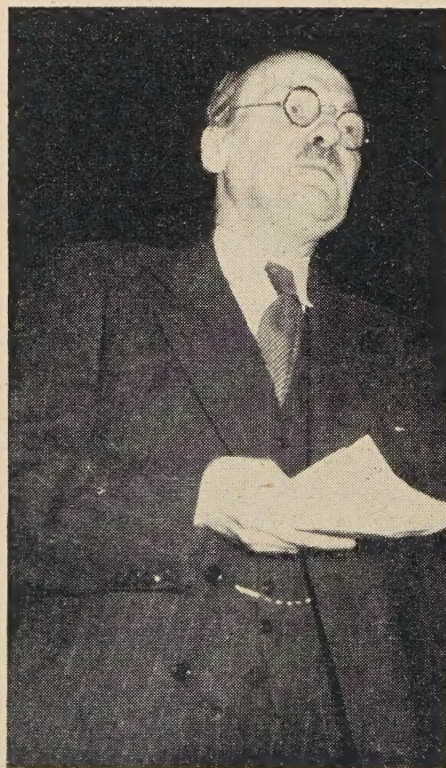
unimportant matters. But there are certain major points which we should like to stress once again.

"There is, first of all, the position of the Suez Canal as an international waterway. It is really quite monstrous that the Canal should have been closed at the will of the Egyptian Government. Second, we do not want to keep masses of fighting troops in Egypt. On the other hand, we are vitally concerned with the whole peace of the Middle East, and it would be a dangerous thing if our going out were to lead to an undue accession of strength to one of the Middle Eastern States."

Then turning to the Israel question, he said:

"I should like in that respect to say that we have had these recent troubles again between Israel and Jordan. One would like to see some initiative taken to try to get a greater settlement in this area. I think there is no doubt that at present time there is a good deal of unrest, and in fact the Egyptian negotiations have caused a certain unrest in Israel, and it might be a good thing if there were a reaffirmation of the Tripartite Declaration of 1950.

"As everybody knows, that was one in which the three Powers concerned—



Attlee—Suez Canal position "monstrous."

ourselves, France and the United States of America—said quite clearly what would be done in the event of aggression. It would be just as well if that were reaffirmed. It does mean, of course, that inevitably one has to realise that somewhere or other, not necessarily in Egypt, there must be forces at hand. I think we should explore that very carefully."

Mr. Denis Healy next introduced another element. One of the Tory "rebels," **Mr. Martin Lindsay** had claimed Labour support for their motion on the strength of **Mr. Shinwell's** recent speech in Glasgow (reported last week). Said **Mr. Healy**:

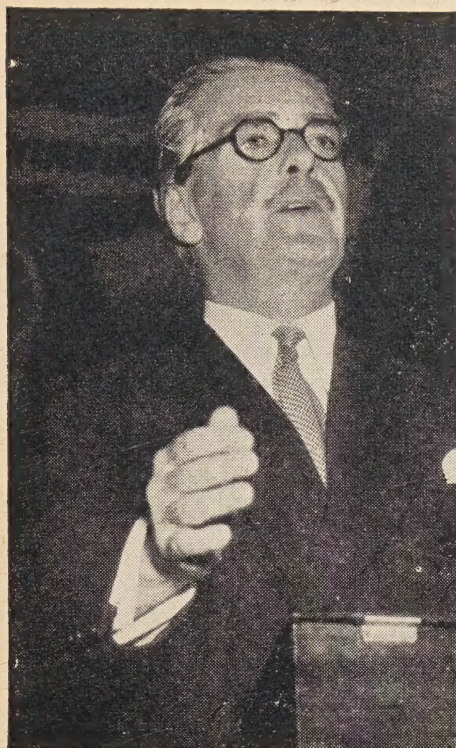
"The hon. Member for Solihull (**Mr. M. Lindsay**) quoted some remarks by my right hon. Friend the Member for Easington (**Mr. Shinwell**) at the weekend and claimed that they were representative of the overwhelming majority of my party. The Leader of my party has spoken unequivocally on this question this afternoon, and he has made it clear beyond any doubt that there is no support on these benches for the Tory rebellion against the British Government on this issue and that the Conservative rebels will get no support from these benches on this issue.

"I might also remind the House that a large number of my right hon. and hon. Friends, almost half of them, have recently signed a Motion supporting the Government in its negotiations with Egypt."

But undoubtedly the best speech of the day was **Crossman's**. It was blessed later by **Mr. Kenneth Younger**, who wound up for the opposition, as the true exposition of Labour's position.

Mr. Crossman began by stressing the importance of an agreement with Egypt. "The fact is that, unless and until we can achieve an agreement with Egypt on Suez, the whole position of Britain in the Middle East will continue to go from bad to worse. I have heard speeches from the rebels on the other side of the House in which they have said, 'Of course, we want co-operation with the Arab world.' If they want co-operation with the Arab world, the beginning of co-operation is an agreement about the Suez Canal Zone," he said.

Crossman then turned to the "second" illusion—"that we must keep the troops there, to keep the Canal open. We have had 85,000 troops in the Suez area for some time. We had only a brigade there before the war, but now we have 85,000



Eden—vague assurances.

men, and every day the Egyptians stop any ship they like. I remember that when the party opposite were in opposition the present Foreign Secretary said that if he were Foreign Secretary he would get the oil tankers through to Haifa; he would prevent the Egyptians from stopping ships."

Then Crossman turned to make his Party's positive proposals on safeguarding Israel position. He said:

"The next thing I would say to hon. Members opposite is that what matters is what one negotiates about.

"The first is the security of the other countries in the Middle East. On these benches there is a real anxiety and understanding that the position of Israel is extremely alarming. Israel is entirely surrounded by hostile States, and is very much aware that if we create a vacuum in Egypt she is in danger. We are all aware, I think, that it is one of the duties of this country, which was responsible for the utter muddle of Palestine, and the scandal of it, not to produce any more sorrow out there.

"We should be vitally concerned that agreement with Egypt about Suez does not jeopardise the security of any other country in the Middle East.

"But I want to say to some people who are as friendly and passionately attached to Israel as I am, 'Do not forget that peace with Egypt is a basic need for Israel, and it will be a great mistake for

Israel to make demands about her security which make peace with Egypt totally impossible.'

"It is futile to demand that we should write into a treaty with Egypt specific guarantees that Egypt will not attack Israel. Why Egypt? Every other Arab country is concerned with this matter and why should we select Egypt and say, 'You should give the guarantee' when what we have to get is a guarantee from all the Arab countries which are grouped as one against Israel?"

He then followed Attlee in urging a more precise re-affirmation of the 1950 guarantee:

"I think it is reasonable for Israel to say, 'This Three-Power Declaration was made in 1950, but if you sign an agreement with Egypt you change the whole situation,' and I think it would be essential that, in the same week as we signed the agreement with Egypt, America, France and ourselves should reaffirm that guarantee as applying to the new situation.

"Secondly, there is our responsibility in regard to Jordan. We virtually control Jordan; we finance Jordan as much as America finances Israel, so we have very special obligations to ensure that actions by Jordan do not jeopardise the security of her neighbours. I say no more than that, but we have a special responsibility there and can be helpful there."

Crossman concluded by posing once again the Gaza solution, which appeared to have, for the first time, his Party's blessing. He said:

"While on the question of security, we should seriously consider the Gaza strip, which is the strip occupied by the Egyptian Army in Southern Israel. The Gaza strip has 120,000 Arab refugees, a certain amount of water and no port. A token force of American and British troops in the Gaza strip would have a great influence, because neither nation could then attack the other without the risk of killing British or American soldiers. That would be one of the best guarantees we could have of keeping the peace. To send those troops would prove we had a genuine interest in Israeli security and not a mere tactical aim of exploiting pro-Israel sentiment to serve our own ends. Let us have a couple of battalions of our troops in Gaza, let the Arab refugees build the barracks, and let the two nations get together."

Mr. Eden replied to all this somewhat colourlessly and ambiguously. Replying to Mr. Attlee's demands, he said:

"We are not—I repeat, not—now trying to revise the Suez Canal Convention



Healy—questions Shinwell's interpretation.

which has no terminal date at all. We are trying to discover whether there is sufficient agreement on principle to make possible the negotiation of a treaty to replace the Treaty of 1936. It is quite a different exercise, and much of the confusion in the speeches to which I have listened this afternoon is due to the belief of hon. Members that we are doing the two things at one time. But they are completely separate targets."

Referring to the 1950 guarantee, the Foreign Secretary said: "I am able to tell the House that when I last met my French and American colleagues in London, we reaffirmed that Declaration. It remains the basic policy of Her Majesty's Government and there is no change in respect of it."

It did not impress his audience.

Mr. Eden told the Tory "rebels" that he would give them no assurances and that negotiations must continue. He concluded with an appeal to Egypt: "What would a new Treaty mean for Egypt?" he asked.

"It could mean an end of a period of confusion and strain and maybe, if the Egyptians desired it, a resumption of relations such as those we had after the 1936 Treaty. Economic advantages for Egypt might also flow from this. For the Middle East as a whole, this could open a new era. It could be a decisive step towards increased co-operation and general security. Therefore, we do not want, and we do not intend, to abandon our responsibilities in the Middle East," he concluded.

COMMENT

EDEN'S "WHAT'S MY LINE?"

If, following last week's debate in Parliament, Mr. Eden were asked to provide a suitable charade of his professional work in the Middle East, he could easily demonstrate it to the panel: he would gingerly walk round and round in small circles, all the time bowing and smiling, first to one side, then to the other. It would be a fair, and almost give-away, explanation of the Government's current policy towards Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Attlee and Mr. Crossman had earlier asked the Government to recognise that the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt and the handing over of the base with its resources to the Egyptian Army would create an entirely new power relationship between Israel and Egypt. Attlee suggested that the Three Power Guarantee should be re-affirmed and Crossman underlined and elaborated this theme.

Mr. Eden's reply was not re-assuring. He told the House that the French, American and British Foreign Secretaries "reaffirmed that Declaration" when they met in London in October, and that it remained the basis of the Government's policy. But he did not explain how the Three-Power Guarantee would operate once British troops had left the Canal. This is admittedly not a simple question. It is, for example, common ground between Government and Opposition that no guarantees to Israel can be written into a new Treaty with Egypt; it would not be practicable.

The Israel Government itself is reported to have advanced no specific suggestions of the nature of the guarantees it was seeking; it appears that it wants the United Kingdom Government to make positive proposals. It is clearly a position of some delicacy for the Israel Government.

The Government of Israel is anxious at present to adopt no unreasonable position *vis-à-vis* both Britain and Egypt. It has left the initiative to Mr. Eden. But the outcome of this so far is cold comfort for Israel. Mr. Eden, it would seem, has nothing to offer.

COUNCIL OF ACTION

This week-end the Zionist General Council meets once again in Jerusalem at a time when Jewish public opinion is greatly worried about Israel's international position; about the possible terms of an Anglo-Egyptian settlement; about the mounting number of emigrants from Israel; about the state of Jewish education and about the general drift from Judaism and Zionism.

The Agenda for this meeting of the Actions Committee is outlined on another page by Dr. Levenberg. It has

been considered at a series of meetings by the Zionist Federation in this country which has expressed the belief that the solution to the problems which beset the Zionist Movement at the present time should not be sought through organisational shortcuts such as the proposed territorial union.

It feels that the essential scene for Zionist work today is in the field of education and that the Council should consider setting aside considerable funds for this purpose.

The Zionist Federation has also expressed its concern at the proposal to broaden the Jewish Agency Executive by the addition of non-Zionist members. It would not object to the co-option of one or two Americans because of the special conditions prevailing in the United States. Instead it would prefer the Zionist Organisation in Europe strengthened by the appointment of at least two European members of the Executive with special responsibility for co-ordinating and strengthening work in Europe.

JEWISH BOOK WEEK

It is apparent from our investigation of the forthcoming Jewish Book Week (*see p. 9*) that this newly instituted annual event is of poor service to the community. That the event is a pioneer one cannot excuse its organisers' evident lack of interest in contemporary writers, nor the hopeless absence of planning and organisation. If we invite the general public to inspect our literature and scholarship at an annual occasion, then it goes without saying that we must take care to show our culture at its most vigorous and alive.

It is true that many of our writers, particularly those of the younger generation, show little interest in the Jewish community. It is hard to see how anyone can seriously reproach them: the community shows even less interest in them, and Book Weeks are arranged as if on the assumption that they do not exist at all.

The trouble clearly lies with the existing Jewish Book Council. On the evidence, it would appear to be the least efficient body in the community—ill-conceived, ill-financed, ill-administered. It is composed of representatives of a number of organisations who take little practical interest in the Council and make no attempt to give it even a minimal financial support. If the Book Council is to continue, it should be placed on a proper footing, with a democratic constitution that would make it representative of the community, with participation assured to Anglo-Jewish writers and with adequate subventions by Jewish organisations.

As for Jewish Book Week, it should be planned many months ahead in full consultation with writers, Jewish organisations and the press, and should aim through lectures, readings and discussions to give ample expression to contemporary literature, scholarship and criticism.

IN THE NEWS

WHOSE ANGLO-JEWISH LITERATURE?

Last year the Jewish Book Council held its first Jewish Book Week, an event which turned out to be a spectral feast of commentaries, Haggadim and illustrated calendars, together with some well-known, and often well-worn, Jewish classics. There were one or two scholarly discourses through which the dry skeletons of 18th and 19th century *littérateurs* rattled bleakly.

When the second Book Week was arranged for January 9, 1954, one hoped for some improvement. Apart from the bare announcement of the event and a list of "highlights," there has been a reluctance to divulge information which provoked my curiosity. I soon discovered the reason for this reluctance: there was precious little information to give. In London, Jewish books would be displayed. Dr. Daiches would lecture on "The Concept of an Anglo-Jewish Literature." It was hoped that Synagogues would feature some sort of literary functions. Dr. Cecil Roth would lecture under the auspices of the World Jewish Congress on persecution and literature; Dr. Diringer on book production in ancient Israel. There would be some lectures and exhibitions in a few provincial centres.

But there is a curious omission from the programme of Jewish Book Week. Contemporary Jewish novelists, poets, critics, and essayists under forty-five do not feature anywhere. The Book Council may have the notion that there are none, or that if there are they are not Jewish enough; but as one harassed mother, surveying her pallid offspring, told another: "A poor lot, perhaps, but alas! they are mine own." Indeed, whatever the Book Council may think of the writers, one thing they must in justice concede—that the writers deserve a better Book Council.

NOT PAYING THE PIPER

I have been looking into the Jewish Book Council with some astonishment. It is, I discover, a self-appointed (or *ad hoc*) body composed of representatives of synagogues, the Anglo-Jewish Association, the Board of Deputies, the Jewish Historical Society, Jews' College Library and others. Zionist bodies do not seem to be included. Chairman is Dr. George Webber; hon. secretary Mr. Henry Shaw.

These organisations through their re-



Shell's General Manager in Israel presenting the long service medal to the Jerusalem Manager A. Suss.

presentatives call the tune for Book Week, but they do not apparently pay the piper. Finances are "farcical," I understand—about £30 income a year against an expenditure of £50. On such a scale of book-keeping it is clear that Jewish Book Week cannot be expected to reflect credit on its organisers, or on the community.

It is surely not good enough that an event with so ambitious a designation



Portrait by Mintchine.

should be confined to a display of miscellaneous volumes and a handful of upstage lectures. A Book Week which does not present living writers through public readings, lectures, and discussions, which in fact virtually ignores their existence, is certainly throwing away the baby with the bathwater.

As for a Jewish Book Council which operates as if the only writers who really exist are dead, it belongs properly with the Red Queen and the White Rabbit if, indeed, anywhere at all.

SHELL PRESENTATION

The first presentation of long-service emblems to employees of the Shell Company in Israel took place recently in Haifa and Tel Aviv. At the latter ceremony emblems were also presented to members of the Shell Chemicals Distributing Company (Middle East), and altogether 178 employees, with a total service of 2,635 years, received their emblems.

The two ceremonies were made the occasion for a gathering of all employees of both the marketing and the chemical companies, tea parties being held at open-air cafés which were gaily decorated with flags and bunting. The largest party was that at Haifa.

The emblems were presented to recipients by the General Manager of the Shell Company of Palestine, and by Dr. Y. Ben-Amotz, General Manager in Israel of the Shell Chemical Company.

Recipient of a 30-year's service emblem was Mr. A. Suss, the Jerusalem Branch Manager. The tall, stooping figure of Mr. Suss is well-known to many visitors to Jerusalem whom he and his wife are always ready to help.

RUSSIAN PAINTING—

Twenty-two Russian painters have currently invaded London (in the form of a Redfern Gallery exhibition) and nineteen of them turn out to be Jews, writes *Hamira*. This extraordinary preponderance is not an actual reflection on the situation of Russian art: it derives a good deal from the fact that the collection is an emigré one and is made up of a group of painters of the *Ecole de Paris*.

Indeed, it would be true to say that this is the most comprehensive Exhibition of Jewish painters that we have seen in London.

The pictures are prodigal in colour,

sensuous and visually exciting, but they provoke serious reflection. They are mainly the youthful paintings of the artists concerned, yet many of them are masterpieces and all are brilliant. With the exception of Soutine, who died early and was one of the strongest influences on the others, and Chagall, who goes from vigour to vigour, the later work of this talented group showed a decline.

The reason lies, perhaps, in the fact that the source of inspiration for these painters was revolt against the prevailing traditions—they were the first generation of Jewish painters—and the vitality of revolt is one that rapidly diminishes in middle age. They did not, in short, find a valid tradition of painting in which their work could develop organically.

Certainly, the Redfern exhibition offers immense pleasure, if not philosophical solace, and it brings to the wintry smog of London a richness of colour that is badly needed.

—AND ISRAEL MUSIC

Preparations are in hand, I hear, to bring the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra to this country and the Continent for a series of Concerts early in 1955. An Albert Hall Concert with Rafael Kubelik conducting the Philharmonia Orchestra and Claudio Arrau as solo pianist, planned for May 2, will be a key-function in raising the I.P.O.'s expenses for the tour. Paul Kletzki will be conducting the I.P.O. during its European tour.

A prelude, as it were, to the Albert Hall concert, is the concert next Monday week at the Dorchester Hotel. Performers will be Cecilia Wessels (Soprano), Livia Rev (Pianist) and Manoug Parikian (Violinist). The accompanist will be the well-known pianist Ivor Newton.

CRITICAL RABBI

Last week I had the good fortune to meet Rabbi Jacob Shachter, a dignified figure of sixty-six, and formerly Rabbi of the Jewish community of Northern Ireland, just a few days before his departure to settle in Jerusalem. "I know I shall be up against difficulties," he told me, "but at least I shall have my bread, my garden and my four corners." Rabbi Shachter is also looking forward to enjoying the leisure that will permit him to collect for publication several of his articles published separately, as well as an opportunity to work on manuscripts left him by his father.

Rabbi Shachter is no stranger to Palestine or Israel. This final visit will

be the fourth of a series stretching back to 1935. His interest in Zionism was awakened as early as 1919 in Galatz, Rumania, where he was Minister of the Great Synagogue from 1913-1920. In Northern Ireland he has served as Honorary President of the Belfast Zionist Council. In Manchester, where he officiated at the Rumanian Synagogue on first coming to this country in 1920, he was active in the Mizrahi movement, though he never, Rabbi Shachter assures me "became a partisan."

His scholarship in the field of Jewish learning was recognised by the non-Jewish world when the University of Belfast conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1936. But Anglo-Jewry, Rabbi Shachter tells me, he has found "indifferent to Jewish scholarship."



Dr. Ostashinsky, manager of the wine-cellar of Zichron Ya'akov at Rishon-le-Zion.

ISRAEL VINTAGE

The grape too, has a part to play in swelling Israel's exports. This is the reason behind Dr. Eliakum Ostashinsky's recent visit to this country. He hopes to increase the sale of Israel wines and spirits here. He is the newly-appointed manager of the famous cellars of Zichron Ya'akov in Rishon-le-Zion. As a one-time Mayor of the city, Dr. Ostashinsky was Israel's youngest Mayor. He is also a former manager of the Citrus Marketing Board.

A polyglot, like the product he serves, Dr. Ostashinsky's knowledge of languages serves him in good stead in his marketing ventures. He has just returned from the United States where he concluded contracts for the sale of \$180,000 worth of Israel wines. These are for distribution in the two states of New York and Jersey alone.

Hamazkir writes:

PROFESSOR BERGMANN

Professor Hugo Bergmann, who has just celebrated his seventieth birthday, can look back upon a life of rich and stimulating activity in the field of Jewish thought and philosophy. A native of Prague, he was one of the small circle of intellectual young Jews to whom Martin Buber delivered his famous "Three Addresses on Judaism," and from those early days he has remained a faithful follower of Buber. He has been Professor of Philosophy at the Hebrew University for many years and also served as its first Rector.

I first made Dr. Bergmann's acquaintance shortly after the First World War when he lived in London and was secretary of the Education Department of the Zionist Office in Great Russell Street. Shmarya Levin was the Director of that Department, and both he and Bergmann soon realised that there was no justification for its existence, so it was closed down. Even before that stage was reached Bergmann spent a good deal of his time in a neighbouring institution, the British Museum. He had already achieved some reputation as the author of a number of essays published under the title of "Jabne and Jerusalem," and from the time that he settled in the Holy City, in 1920, he produced an impressive number of works on various aspects of philosophy.

THE WORMS SYNAGOGUE

Of all the memorials of mediæval Jewry that I saw during my first jaunt through the Rhineland half-a-century ago, the one that made the deepest impression upon me was the ancient synagogue of Worms, which was built over 900 years ago. It was regarded as the oldest in Germany and was the successor to a still earlier synagogue, for the first Jewish settlement in Worms is believed to have taken place in Roman times. What made it particularly interesting was not the style of architecture but the fact that adjoining it was a little chapel, called the "Raschi Kapelle," as the famous commentator studied in Worms and, according to legend, conducted a Talmudical academy there.

This old synagogue in Worms was burned to the ground by the Nazis in November, 1938, when they organised a general destruction of Jewish places of worship throughout the Reich. It is therefore gratifying to learn that the local municipality is anxious to do its best to re-build the synagogue according to its original architectural design.

MAKING A MARITIME TRADITION

By CECIL ROTH

Over-tired after an exhausting academic term, I determined to have for once a complete rest, and booked our passages to Israel on a cargo-boat of the Shoham line, carrying only four or five passengers. She sailed from London Docks—I was sorry that I hadn't rowed or punted down from my doorstep in Oxford, so as to go all the way by water. I jokingly told friends, who did not think much of this way of spending a holiday, that it had the advantage of introducing us into the Israel atmosphere right away, at the outset of our journey. But I was in fact a little sceptical about this. I anticipated that there would be a sprinkling of Jewish officers and cabin-hands, to give the boat a superficial Jewish atmosphere: more than this I thought unlikely.

But I was agreeably surprised. The boat did not merely sail under the Israel flag: it was in the fullest sense an Israel boat. The fact became apparent from the very moment we went aboard. I heard the sailors talking Hebrew all about us. Not all, of course, were Jews. But even so, I found an entirely unexpected thing. Jews were supposed to be good technicians, but none except historians like myself had heard of a Jewish sailor until a few years ago.



Swearing In Hebrew: On this boat, however, as it happens, all of the deck-hands without exception were Jews; while the engine-room staff were largely Italians. Here at the very outset was a complete transmutation of the traditional balance. It was a never-failing delight to me to hear the orders given in Hebrew, to hear the sailors chaffing one another in Hebrew and swearing moderately in Hebrew, to listen to a deck-hand asking another to pass him a Hebrew rope (*Zerok li Hevel*) and being told not "O.K." but *Beseder* or *Beseder gamur*. And I nervously averted my eyes, for fear lest he should fall, when a Jewish sailor swarmed up the rigging and unfurled the Israel flag on the top-mizzen (if that is the correct term to use), or began complicated operations with a paint-brush held in one hand as he held on with the other.

The traditional naval habits had been adopted too. There was one sailor, with bushy moustaches and a rolling gait, who had a small fleet of ships tattooed on his arms, and whom I once encoun-

tered outside the docks with a girl on either side. The seven stars were painted on our funnel and the *Magen David* fluttered aft: I, sentimentally hard-boiled though I am, must confess to a feeling of pride when, as we sailed through the Straits of Gibraltar, we exchanged salutes with a British war-ship.



All Points of the Compass: It soon became obvious that we were not an isolated unit, but that Israel has in fact a fleet of merchant-ships in being. In the docks of Rotterdam and of Oporto, other Israel ships were lying at the same time as ourselves; we passed one or two more on the high seas. I was interested to note the reactions of the normal population of the ports to our presence. Some were intensely and benevolently interested: others took us for granted—and why not, after five years of statehood? But I could not discern anywhere even a trace of the attitude of patronage, or of malignity, that not so long ago one might have anticipated.

One of the advantages of a cruise on a small boat like this is that it gives one the opportunity of observing, and becoming acquainted with, all the members of the crew as individuals. It proved to be an absorbing study. They came from all quarters of the Jewish compass, as it were, but were now become an organic whole: for whatever their origin, all were now Israelis.

The captain was by birth a Hungarian, who had felt the call of the sea while he lived beside the Danube and had adopted a naval career. I am no expert in seamanship, but can testify that he conveyed me precisely, with the aid of abstruse mathematical calculations which were obviously accurate, from London Docks to Tel Aviv. The Chief Engineer was a Silesian, married to an Egyptian; the mate was a Sabra: the wireless-operator I think another Hungarian.



Yemenite Bosun: The Bosun was of all things a Yemenite, not one of your short Yemenites, nor your thin Yemenites, but a burly, broad-shouldered Yemenite of a species entirely unknown to me: always cheerful, usually singing, and, I was informed, an extremely good seaman. He was anxious to rise higher and begged me to give him lessons in mathematics. If only it had been His-



Cecil Roth discovers sailor's Hebrew.

tory! but History is unnecessary for a mate's certificate. One of the other deck-hands was an Italian Jew from Leghorn, with a fine tenor-voice, who used to lead the singing during the warm Mediterranean nights. Curiously enough, I knew some members of his family in pre-Fascist days, one of whom had been killed in street-fighting.



Concentration Camp Survivor: Other members of the crew came from places with far less contact with the sea than Leghorn, whose community counted in the old days at least a few fishermen and long-shore men. There were Poles and Russians and Czechs and Hungarians and a couple of Germans, one of them boasting aristocratic lineage. There was a Central-European survivor—I forget from where—with his concentration-camp number tattooed on his wrist. There was an Israeli who was working his passage home, after sailing a 45-foot dinghy with a crew of three from Haifa to Glasgow—an adventurous voyage about which I had read in the English papers. There was a Frenchman from Paris, rather proud of his appearance.

But the choicest item in the muster was the jovial sailor they called Hayim, who made a special appeal to my collector's instinct. He was a Spaniard, descended from the group of Marranos in the island of Majorca who are called Chuetas. I had always believed that the

THE JEWS OF YUGOSLAVIA

By CHARLES S. SPENCER



Ben-Gurion at the wrong end of a naval gun.

Judaism of their 15th-century ancestors had been ground out of them by the Inquisition and that they retained nothing more than a reluctant memory of their Jewish extraction. But Hayim had participated in the running of "illegal" immigrants to Israel, had fought in the War of Independence, and now had become converted to Judaism and married a Jewess. I immediately prepared a new footnote to my History of the Marranos.

Dramatic Achievement: All of these hefty fellows were now welded together into a homogeneous unit, as the Israel crew of an Israel boat. It was a perpetual thrill to watch them, to hear them, and to be among them. I don't think that I had ever before received quite the same intimate and dramatic feeling of what Israel had achieved.

I remember that years ago—it must have been in 1936—after a return from a trip in Mandatory Palestine, I was lecturing to an audience somewhere in the United States and told them something of what I had seen there. One of the audience rushed up to me afterwards with his eyes dancing, and exclaimed: "Why didn't I know all this before? We are building a nation there! I always pay my Zionist dues, but I thought it was for charity. I didn't know that this was being done. Why, man, we're building a nation!" This was the dramatic impression that I too received day by day on the leisurely trip through the Mediterranean. We have built a nation.

Yugoslavia has many claims on our interest. Here is the interesting anomaly of a Communist state outside the Iron Curtain; a regime with intimate knowledge of the Cominform, a people proud and courageous enough to refute the might and terror of Soviet Russia, and in that State there is a tiny Jewish Community, the remnant of a Jewry with a history going back to Biblical times, with evidence of religious life under Greek and Roman rule, and in more recent centuries a rich social and cultural pattern.

Of the 80,000 strong pre-war Community, only 6,500 Jews remain in the country. Eighty per cent. were slaughtered by the Germans, and the even more terrible Ustashi. A small number escaped to America and since the end of the war some 8,000 have settled in Israel.

Not a Religious Community: Those who remain are likely to stay. What sort of Jews are they? How do they fit into a Communist regime, albeit one now on friendly terms with the West. It was this concern which prompted the Anglo-Jewish Association, of which I am Secretary, to ask me to investigate the position of the Yugoslav Jewish Community.

What originally surprised me, although it later became more understandable, was the strength of the tiny Community. It might be imagined that with over half the remnant emigrating to Israel those who remained would gradually assimilate into the general life of the country and disappear as Jews. This was far from inconceivable under a system openly opposed to religious influence or the division of the population into separate religious groups.

One thing is certain; the Jews of Yugoslavia cannot be regarded as a religious community. The Government seems to have consciously moulded their development as a cultural minority. This vertical division of the population into national or cultural groups has been most successful; elimination of the religious content has helped overcome the often serious pre-war social conflicts within the country.

Tito has effectively given the separate republics a great deal of autonomy, and has encouraged their pride in cultural background, whilst at the same time building up a loyalty to the country as a whole. This was one of the sources of conflict with the Russians and the break with the Cominform has greatly strengthened the appeal of overall nationalism

above local or group loyalty. Whilst, of course, the Jews are in no way a national group, they, together with communities such as the Moslems, have been encouraged to maintain organisational and cultural separatism.



Party Membership: Ostensibly there is no religious persecution in the country and no hindrance to observance. Synagogues, together with Churches and Mosques are open, priests can be trained, children can be taught. But there is neither financial assistance for such activity nor political encouragement.

To what degree an openly religious person is hindered in his career is an open question; I found examples of completely diametrical treatment. What is certain is that membership of the Party helps. Quite obviously, a Communist regime is more likely to trust avowed Communists in important positions, despite occasional use of non-party experts.

I was often told that nearly half the Jews in the country are members of the Communist party. Many, no doubt, are sincere adherents of pre-war vintage or post-war persuasion; there were certainly a large number of Jews fighting with the Partisans. It can, however, also be assumed that some are members of the party for personal career reasons, which is equally true of many other citizens.

Culture Minus Religion: Given this background, it will be understood that the Jews do not form a religious group. In such towns as Dubrovnik, Sarajevo,



Emilio Tollentino, President of the Dubrovnik Jewish community, in Judioska Street, where the local synagogue is situated.

Belgrade and Zagreb, Synagogues were certainly open for prayer, but *minyans* were rare. The only religious leader in the country is the aged Rabbi of Sarajevo who is no longer able to operate effectively. Otherwise there is no one qualified to officiate at religious occasions. There is no religious education, no *Kashrus*, no *Beth Din* authority.

And yet, as I have said, the Community is strong. The Federation of Jewish Communities, with headquarters in Belgrade, keeps efficient records of all Jews in the country and enjoys the goodwill of the Government. It participates in the affairs of the World Jewish Congress, at least to the extent of attending conferences.

Cultural activities are organised, such as lectures, the publication of a monthly bulletin, with an English summary, a Year Book and some months ago an interesting exhibition of historic Jewish objects. In Zagreb an excellent old-age home operates, with the assistance of the American Joint Distribution Committee, and in Belgrade there is a Jewish kindergarten, with 25 children, at which English and modern Hebrew are taught.



Prominent Writers, Artists, Officials:

A number of Jews are prominent in the public and cultural life of the country. Moshe Pijade is Vice-President of the Federal Republic, a close friend of Tito and one of the intellectual leaders of the Party. He has little connection with the Jewish Community.

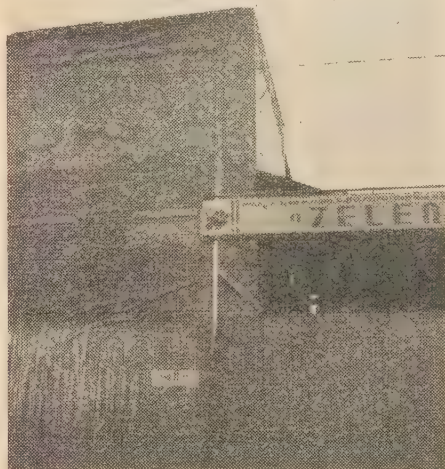
One of the half-dozen leading writers is Isak Samakovlija, a best-seller despite the fact that his subject matter is largely Sephardi life in Bosnia.

The editor of the lavish magazine "Yugoslavia" is Dr. Otto Bihalyi, a fine art historian. In my talk with him he disclaimed the suitability of discussing particular artists as Jews—they are Yugoslavs, he said. It was not surprising, therefore, to find that one of the leading modernistic writers, Oscar Davico, and the most important painter, Marko Celebonovic, whom he greatly praised, were in fact Jews, but also faithful members of the party.

Less prominent, but equally important, are Jews holding important office in the Army, the legal system and in various Ministries. Some of these are attached to the Jewish Community as members of committees or Honorary Officers. They, it seems, are by no means anxious for religion to play an important part in the life of Yugoslav Jews. It was even cynically suggested to me that the fuss made of Jews in the country, and the

official patronage of the Federation of Jewish Communities, was merely good propaganda for the West. Be that as it may, apart from the war-time activity of the Ustashi, the Yugoslavs have a long and honourable record in relation to their Jewish citizens.

Danger of Disappearance: In many ways the future of Yugoslav Jewry can be regarded as an interesting experiment. Some would no doubt suggest that their future lies in Israel. Dr. Gaon, The Haham of the British Sephardi Congregation, himself formerly a Yugoslav, is hoping to arrange for a young Yugoslav



The oldest synagogue in Sarajevo—now a timber yard.

Jew to be trained as a Rabbi at the Lady Montefiore College, Ramsgate. In this way and possibly by the return of a young Rabbi from Israel, some religious influence will be brought back to the Community so that the teaching of the young can be started.

What is most likely to appeal to the Yugoslav Government is the development of the Jewish Community along its present secular lines. Those who desire this development wish to see a more intensive cultural programme which will include specifically Jewish schools. This, they suggest, will eventually produce a Community of "National Yugoslav Jews" which in a country of so many diverse national groupings would not be an anomaly.

What seems certain is that the present nebulous system will most likely result in the disappearance of Jews as a separate group. It is hoped that other Communities, including our own, will maintain the friendliest relations with the Yugoslav Jews and give them every encouragement to continue their Jewish existence.

COMPANY MEETING

DERBY & MIDLAND MILLS (1935) LTD.

CURRENT TRADING IMPROVEMENT

The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of Derby and Midland Mills (1935) Ltd. was held on December 16 at Derby, Mr. J. Prevezzer (chairman and joint managing director) presiding.

The following are extracts from his circulated statement:—

The result for the year is a trading profit, subject to taxation, of £110,720 as compared with £120,702 for the previous year. Taxation absorbs the substantial sum of £69,304, and the net balance of profit then remaining of £41,416 is £27,298 less than last year's figure. There is added the balance brought forward which gives an available balance of £153,586. Your directors recommend a final Ordinary dividend of 10 per cent. less income-tax, which makes 15 per cent. less income-tax for the year.

Trading Conditions

The group's trading profits came out better than at one time seemed probable, there having been a considerable improvement in the final quarter of the period under review; I am happy to state that this improvement has been more than maintained during the first four months of the current trading year.

Our hosiery subsidiary at Belper has continued to make good progress and increased turnover has resulted from the output of the new plant installed during 1952.

During the year this subsidiary has maintained its excellent export achievement and its products are being sent to all parts of the world.

It is anticipated that during 1954 the available supplies of nylon will be considerably increased, enabling the industry to build up its stocks of yarn and so cease its hand-to-mouth existence as has been the case throughout the last few years. In this respect, however, it should be remembered that the present fully fashioned fine gauge plant in this country is already almost entirely devoted to the production of "Nylons" and, therefore, it is not thought that unless additional plant is installed this greater supply of nylon yarn will enable the production of "Nylons" in this country to increase sufficiently to cope for some considerable time with the demand of the home market. The position with regard to seamless hose is, of course, quite different inasmuch as the additional nylon yarn will enable many machines now on other fibres to concentrate on nylon production, and in this respect the company will derive benefit from its own small seamless plant.

At the same time, in order that the company may pursue its aim of expanding its production of fully fashioned nylon hose, the Board has drawn up plans for further manufacturing development.

The Outlook

As to the future, it is both difficult and dangerous to generalise, but the Board feel that the Belper company will be in a position to meet any competition from whatever source it may come.

The parent company, which manufactures knitted rayon fabrics, has had to contend with adverse trading conditions during the past year, but recently sufficient orders have been received to absorb completely its production for the greater part of the year 1953-54. All our other subsidiaries are also doing better. Demand for our "Proper Pride" lingerie continues to improve and as a result of more nylon hosiery becoming available for the home market, the sales of our distributing company have already increased by 25 per cent. for the first quarter of this year.

The report was adopted



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MODERN ISRAEL LITERATURE

Sir,—I should be grateful if you would kindly spare me the space for a few corrections to your occasionally misleading report of my lecture on "Trends in Modern Israel Literature."

- (1) I did not "criticise" the secularism of modern Hebrew literature. I merely drew attention to it as a fact, pointing out at the same time that this fact involved Hebrew literature in a peculiar, almost tragic dialectics, which is unknown in European cultures where the religious element is not historically identical with the national heritage.
- (2) I am not conscious of having used the word "cranks" of the founders of the *kibbutz*. I did maintain that their quest for the new and better man, combined, as it was, with a revolt against the ghetto and a return to "nature" was not purely a manifestation of Jewish values or consciousness. There was much in it of Tolstoy and Marx and the movement owes much to European romantic idealism. If the first *maskilim* and *chalutzim* rebelled against the "Father-World" of traditional values and social patterns (and this involves unconscious guilt-feelings), this no longer holds true of the second generation which took their fathers' achievements for granted. The *sabra* suffered from other handicaps.
- (3) I made it quite clear that Israel literature shows significant advance along many lines, not least in its lyrical poetry and short story. Yet both the literature and the literary criticism written in Israel explicitly testify to a sense of crisis (though most literatures always do so!). I suggested that this

was partly due to the spiritual impoverishment consequent on the loss of continuity with, and understanding of, what was for centuries past the very substance of Jewish culture.

- (4) I stated quite unequivocally that, to my mind, the future of Hebrew literature and Jewish culture in general lay in Israel and nowhere else. If I said that I did not know "whence the solution would come" this means that I, for one, am unable to predict from what section of Israel (left-wing socialists, *kenaanim*, *mapai*, religious *kibbutz*, etc.) and from what emergent type of spiritual awareness and sensibility the new Hebrew culture will arise.

R. J. Zwi Werblowsky.

The University, Leeds, 2.

TERRITORIAL UNION

Sir,—You suggest that as Mr. Ben-Gurion has never attempted in Israel to form a broad coalition then, ergo, the attempt should not be made in England. Your editorial is indeed devoted entirely to debunking the idea of Territorial Union.

Israel is a country with a normal class-structure and the social and economic struggles are carried on by the different parties as in all other countries. The tasks facing the Jewish people in the Galut, however, are of a different character completely. Unlike the Jews in Israel, our main task is the fight for national survival against the forces of assimilation. These dangers threaten the Jewish people in the Galut as a whole and therefore the question of building a State is important to all classes. Co-operation between the different sectors of the Zionist Movement is therefore possible and necessary.

Reading the answers given by the various parties to your questionnaire, I do not get the impression that there is "scarcely one issue on which the Mizrahi, the Revisionists and Mapam have not divergent views and mutually exclusive demands." On the contrary, on most issues there is a considerable degree of agreement and certainly the basis for further discussion and negotiation.

The problem of education is not insuperable. Inside the Zionist Federation there are movements such as Hashomer Hatzair and Hahonim which are completely *chalutzic* and others which do not educate in that spirit nor make similar demands on their members. There is no reason whatsoever to believe that the specific approach in educational matters of each party could not be suitably integrated into the work of the Territorial Union as is done in the Zionist Federation.

M. Goldman.

Woodford Road,
Forest Gate, London, E.7.



Sir,—The main point which I stressed to your reporter was that Territorial Union is no new invention and no novelty. I cited examples like South Africa and Australia where efficient and successful Territorial Unions are in operation, embracing all the political parties. In these Territorial Unions, all the difficulties which are stressed by the opponent of Territorial Union have been effectively overcome. The question of the funds, maintenance of a press organ, supervision of education, public meetings and political pronouncements are conducted by these Territorial Unions.

Furthermore, your report omitted my observation that the alarming decline of Zionism in Britain is largely due to the absence of interplay of a variety and exchange of views which has robbed the Zionist public both of interest in Zionism as well of information and developments which could arise out of consultation and co-operation of the Zionist Parties in the day to day work of the Movement, and in conference around the table. Without this, Zionism relapses into a mere money-raising machine.

At present the majority of Zionists in this country are not represented in the day to day work. On the question of education I told your reporter that it is the Revisionist view that in Britain Zionist education for a Territorial Union should have a national and religious character.

The Zionist Congresses and Actions Committee are made up of all parties. They meet together, work together, and all committees are constituted in the same manner as a Territorial Union. I emphasise that when the Zionist Congress recommended the creation of Territorial Unions, they did so after discussing all the arguments which are now being raised by its opponents in this country.

A. Abrahams.

Zionist Revisionist Organisation,
Great Titchfield St., W.1

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BOOKS

A STRANGE UNESCO PAMPHLET

By EMANUEL LITVINOFF

"THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE RACE QUESTION," by the Reverend Father Yves M. J. Congar, O.P., pp. 62 (Unesco, 2s.).

The social attitude of the Catholic Church is seldom rigidly defined: it is flexibly interpreted and applied in accordance with local conditions. Social policies are but the handmaidens of Catholic doctrine, which explains why the attitude of the Church on matters of race will appear radically at variance in, say, South Africa as compared with France or the United States, condoning some measure of discrimination in one place and condemning it in another. In this booklet, Father Congar has summarised the authoritative Catholic attitude to this question.

It comes as no surprise, in fact, that the Church condemns modern racism. Its universalist doctrine, its conception of human nature and its strong missionary character make it inevitable that Catholicism should look askance at attempts to impose permanent disabilities on people for so-called biological considerations. Yet the "official" Catholic attitude expressed in this book cannot fail to disturb those who regard racism and discrimination as abhorrent. Abjuring extremes of intolerance, it implicitly condones discriminatory practices on grounds that are untenable in the light of modern knowledge. It ignores, in a consideration of modern anti-Semitism, that the pseudo-political character of prejudice has developed only recently from the long-standing religious hostility that was a consequence of the Christian metaphysical view of the Jew. Yet it still retains the original, and dangerous metaphysical interpretation as a basis for a contemporary attitude.

The general attitude to race is expressed as follows: "There is racism, and there are the facts of race. Racism, carried to its logical conclusion, is a doctrinal tenet, a theoretical rationalisation and so-called justification of racial prejudice; it takes practical shape in certain more or less violent forms of discrimination. But as the sub-structure for such a doctrine, there are actual racial facts, mingled in a series of very complex historical contexts . . . Although extreme forms of racism are easy to condemn, and indeed stand self-condemned, the right attitude to adopt in the face of

this or that racial fact is obviously far less clear."

The distinction here between "facts of race" and racism is certainly in need of definition: it does not receive them. The pamphlet is written in the assumption that such "facts," whatever they may be, are undisputed. This results in a series of assertions that will surprise geneticists and will shock those who are fashionably stigmatised as "worried liberals."

For example, Father Congar says, "the conclusions of this survey will justify certain forms of discrimination, but not on racial grounds."

Attacking Nazi racism and its pseudo-religious philosophy, he adds: "No country which at present permits racial discrimination professes such erroneous principles."

This is elucidated as follows: "Discrimination may be acceptable on grounds of a situation deriving from historical fact, but *never* on the ground of purely racial differences. For instance, conditions of residence for gipsies may be subject to fairly severe restrictions *because* gipsies are a special social group with a particular kind of life and behaviour; but these conditions could not be imposed simply *because* gipsies are of a particular physical type and of a different racial origin."

The distinction here is surely a fine one, and it is likely to be cold comfort to gipsies that they are to be discriminated against because of a particular *behaviour*, whatever that may mean, not on grounds of race.

Nor will Jews be comforted by the knowledge that "the immeasurable sufferings of Israel seem to have been, as it were, the mysterious condition for a better understanding of Israel's place in God's scheme and for an illuminating and profoundly fruitful re-discovery of what the Old Testament means to Christianity itself." In fact, the Jews might well feel that the death of millions was far too high a price to pay for such an "illumination."

As if this metaphysical view of Israel were not disturbing enough, it is repeated in another form by the author with an astonishing disregard of its perilous possibilities.

"It is of course regrettable," he writes, ". . . that Israel, by failing to fulfil its

election in Christ, secularised as it were its peculiar vocation of supplying the prophet's leaven to the lump. It is for that reason that Karl Marx, despite his bitter criticism of money-making Jewry is so essentially a Jew; it is for that reason that there is so often a disturbing revolutionary element in what the Jews do."

Here it seems, Father Congar in one bound has skipped back several centuries and reinstated the Jew as the mediæval anti-Christ, the inevitable victim of religious superstition and bigotry.



Yet it cannot be said that the writer is altogether unaware of this aspect of anti-Semitism, nor that he expressly condemns it. Developing the argument that in the Bible "strange peoples and strange wives were never condemned to destruction as a result of race discrimination as such, but were so condemned because of the danger of the actual commission of idolatry," he explains that the mediæval Christian wars against the Jews, the Moors, Islam, the Balts, Slavs and Turks were free of race sentiment.

"The sense of division was felt not on that plane, but on the spiritual plane of faith, the conflict being between true belief and false beliefs."

Also: "This is not the place to give even a brief historical sketch of Christian anti-Semitism; it is enough to note that, where it has been found, the underlying reason for it has sometimes been economic or psychological, though more often religious, rather than any considerations of racism."

Justifying "some form" of discrimination Father Congar asks: ". . . Since bodily aptitudes are in part inherited and genetically determined, why should not a group of men derived from a common stock at a more or less distant date display a special type of temperament, conditioned by heredity and therefore racial in nature? There is nothing inherently impossible in this. . . ."

Why not, indeed, except that it is nonsensical in genetical terms and leads to false moral analogies that have been used to rationalise intolerance not by the Nazis alone?

Father Congar's application of theology and dogma to the problems of race result in a number of dubious conclusions respecting Negroes, Gipsies and others. But most of his booklet is con-

cerned with anti-Semitism and here he makes an interesting distinction:

"As regards religion and respect for the human person and the primary natural rights (whatever may be meant by that), the Catholic protest against anti-Semitism is definite, united and absolute; it is equally so in the matter of anti-Jewish discrimination based on racism. As regards the political and sociological aspects of the question, the Catholic attitude is qualified."

Therefore, he points out, in pre-1939 Hungary the Catholic bishops, as members of Parliament, accepted the *numerus clausus* restricting admission of Jews to professions and schools, because the Jewish minority "had a practical monopoly in a number of spheres (press, theatre, etc.)."

Further "Even those Catholic thinkers who, like Jacques Maritain, are primarily concerned with Israel as a supernatural mystery, and proclaims that anti-Semitism of any kind strikes at the heart of it, do not omit brief consideration at least of the practical problems raised by a certain particularism and a restless, enterprising attitude characteristic of the Jews. Despite the plainest and sincerest declarations against religious, philosophical or racist anti-Semitism, there is in truth a Jewish problem; it is raised by the Jews themselves, from whose minds and thoughts it is, fundamentally, never absent."

It must strike the reader at this point that—despite Father Congar's elaborate qualifications—what he objects to is not anti-Semitism, certain manifestations of which he plainly approves, but anti-Semitism as a pseudo—and therefore rival—religion; not racial discrimination, but discrimination carried to an extreme harmful even to Catholicism.

So although in principle the "*numerus clausus*", which is sometimes introduced in various parts of the world for ethnic minorities, should not be unjust," in practice it works out badly. Other methods to solve "the concrete problems which the fact of Judaism raises" must be devised. In plain words, a more humane method must be found to neutralise the Jews, a situation which leaves us at the most no better off than when the whole thing that led up to centuries of blood-letting started.

Some people might regard it as strange that Father Congar's essay was given the imprimatur of the ecclesiastical authorities; more will be bewildered that it bears the publishing imprimatur of Unesco.

JEWISH AFFAIRS

BOARD OF DEPUTIES

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS ACTION CRITICISED

Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., Chairman of the Board of Deputies' Foreign Affairs Committee, on Sunday reported on the deadlock in the negotiations between Jewish and Austrian Government representatives on Jewish claims against Austria (see page 5).

A resolution adopted by the Board protested against the prosecution of Jews in Rumania and Hungary on the charge of being Zionists and appealed to the Governments of both these countries to release imprisoned Zionists and allow those Jews who wished to do so to emigrate to Israel.

"Deliberate Trespass": During the debate on this resolution, Mr. Jackson Lipkin said that last week a large number of Jewish representative bodies in the provinces received long telegrams from the World Jewish Congress British Section urging them to take action—such as writing to their Members of Parliament and contacting the local press—on the arrests of Jews in East European countries.

He thought the Board was the body which spoke for Jews in the United Kingdom and asked whether something could not be done to establish the Board's authority. He was supported by Mr. Israel Cohen who termed the W.J.C. action "a deliberate and gross trespass on the province of the Board of Deputies."

Replying to these and other comments, Dr. A. Cohen, the President, said that if the Congress thought the Board was ignorant of the situation they should not have issued their own

directive, but should have asked the Board to speak out on this matter in the name of Anglo-Jewry.

"A Blunder": Mr. Lavy Bakstansky declared that the telegram should never have been sent and he, as a loyal member of the W.J.C., would take it upon himself to protest. If the evidence presented to the Board was correct, it was a blunder which should never have happened.

Mr. Janner asserted that it was not the first blunder of its type. The idea that any organisation should attempt to represent British Jewry when the Board had been representing them for years would not only harm the work of the Board but would also wreck Jewish approaches on important matters.

A.J.A.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Anglo-Jewish Association held its annual general meeting last Sunday, the report being delivered by the Hon. Ewen Montagu, the President.

It was essential, he said, that the A.J.A. "continues to play its role as the forum for the discussion of communal problems" in view of the situation where "intolerance of unpopular or minority views is the rule and when there is what

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can only be described as the 'ganging up' of organisations in order to overweight representative bodies."

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the A.J.A. welcomed the establishment of permanent machinery for consultation with the Board of Deputies on all aspects of Foreign Affairs.

ACTIONS COMMITTEE

DR. LEVENBERG'S PREVIEW

The question of allocating more funds for education in the Diaspora is expected to be one of the main topics at the imminent Actions Committee meeting. Dr. Levenberg, Jewish Agency representative in London and a delegate to the Committee, told a *Jewish Observer and Middle East Review* reporter. Present allocation for education represented only some five per cent. of the total budget. But there were suggestions that this should be increased to cover such activities as Hebrew seminars, educational work amongst students, and the sponsoring of Hebrew studies at Universities, Hebrew courses, lecture tours, the publication of pamphlets, books, etc.

The draft budget totalled £112 million, with colonisation as the main item, Dr. Levenberg added.

Some Demands: When the report of the Actions Committee Executive was debated, Dr. Levenberg thought it would include demands for increased information to counteract Arab propaganda; increased immigration from "Anglo-Saxon" countries now that the requisite hostels and houses were available; the quick conclusion of the covenant between the Israel Government and the Jewish Agency, as provided for in the Bill on the Agency status.

Co-operation with Non-Zionists: The association in one form or another of non-Zionists with the Zionist Movement would be one of the key-aspects of the organisational problems on the Agenda. One plan was to co-opt on to the U.S. Section of the Agency a few non-Zionists, particularly those prominent in fund-raising. Another plan was to broaden the framework of the Zionist Movement as was now being done in France. A third plan was to enlarge the Agency itself so as to include within an enlarged framework such bodies as the American-Jewish Committee, the Jewish Labour Committee, and the B'nai B'rith organised into a Council for Israel.

The feeling in Britain was that an overall scheme for all countries was unwise, Dr. Levenberg said. There must be an individual approach, based

on the specific problems of each country.

Another organisational problem would be the time and venue of the next Zionist Congress. In this context, it was being asked whether elections to the Congress should not be abolished and delegates elected on the basis of the number of *shekalim* sold by each group. The opponents of this proposal, however, described it as undemocratic.



Mme. Elath (left), wife of the Israel Ambassador, and Miss Clara Davidson at a meeting to arrange the New Year's Eve Ball in aid of the Haifa Technion.

Double Shekel: Linked with this was the problem of the "double shekel," Dr. Levenberg said, whereby the Israel parties required only half the number of votes to send a delegate to the Congress as did the parties in the Diaspora.

The "double shekel" was a political issue, Dr. Levenberg added. Its retention was urged by those parties rooted in Israel, such as the Labour parties and Herut. The General Zionists on the other hand, would profit by its abolition.

Regarding Wizo representation on the Committee, Dr. Levenberg said that they wished to increase their two non-voting members, and also to have a non-voting representative on the Jerusalem section of the Agency Executive. But if this were granted to Wizo, the same demand would be voiced by Hadassah.

The Reverend J. K. Goldbloom, Mr. Barnett Janner, M.P., and Mr. Alexander Margulies and Dr. Levenberg are the British delegates to the Actions Committee.

ZIONIST FEDERATION

Mr. Max Weiner, retiring director of the Jewish National Fund, and Mrs. Weiner were guests of honour at the Theodor Herzl and Hampstead Zionist Society's annual dinner. Mr. Weiner said his activities in this country had been centred round fund-raising, but in his view cultural work was of equal importance. He congratulated the society on its fifteenth anniversary and wished it many more years of active work for Zionism.

Mr. E. Speyer, President of the society, and his wife were hosts.

Finsbury Park Z.S.: Dr. I. S. Fox, Hon. Secretary of the Zionist Federation, speaking at a *M'lave Malka*, deplored the absence of young people from Zionist meetings and stressed the importance of modern Hebrew education. "The Zionist Federation believes that Modern Hebrew education will assist the Anglo-Jewish community to understand the developments in the State of Israel, and that at the same time it will strengthen Judaism especially amongst our youth."

The Rev. S. Singer contributed Hebrew songs, and the Rev. S. Chaitowitz presided.

Leeds and Bradford Tarbut Association: Dr. R. J. Z. Werblowsky, of the Semitics Department of Leeds University, spoke on recent trends in Modern Hebrew literature as a farewell address to the Association before leaving Leeds to take up another appointment.

Dr. J. Rivlin presided and Mr. J. Wolfe made a presentation to Dr. Werblowsky.

Theodor Herzl and Hampstead Z.S.: Mr. R. Amir, newly-appointed Israel Consul in London, addressed the society recently on "The Last Year in Israel." Giving a vivid outline of events and developments in the country, he also included a frank discussion of the Israel-Quibya incident.

Leeds: A combined film show and brains-trust was held by the Leeds (*Agudat Zionim*) Zionist Association, Leeds Poale Zion, Leeds Pioneer Women and New Leeds Zionist Society. Mr. C. Benjamin, Miss S. Kelvin, Miss M. Cohen and Mr. B. Garth comprised the brains-trust. Mr. J. Myers was question-master. Two Israel films ("Songs of Israel" and "Break of Day") were shown.

Newcastle: A memorial service was held in Newcastle in honour of the memory of the late Mrs. Annie Mendelson, a veteran Zionist worker in the city.

Dublin Zionist Council : At the second Annual Meeting of the Council, Dr. Edward Solomons was elected Chairman, and Mr. W. A. Freedman and Mr. F. Sampen Vice-Chairmen.

Wembley and District Z.S. : A film evening was arranged by the society on the last night of Chanukah. Among the films shown were "Tent City," "My Brother and I" (in colour) and two American shorts, "Eddie Cantor in Israel" and Shelley Winters in "Doing the Impossible."

GERMANY

GOVERNMENT REPORTS JEWS RETURNING

More Jews are now returning to West Germany than are leaving it, according to a Bonn Government survey, writes Ian Fraser, *Reuter Correspondent in West Germany*.

The reasons given for this are that German Jews living abroad are slowly regaining their confidence in the country, that the West German Government has taken a number of important steps to try to repair part of the material and moral damage done to the Jewish race by the Nazis, and that West Germany is becoming more prosperous.

Before the Nazi regime there were 650,000 religious Jews living in the Reich. After twelve years of persecution and murder, followed by the general flight of concentration camp survivors abroad after the war, this number fell to 25,000 religious Jews living in West Germany and Berlin.

Life in the Jewish communities, however, is only a shadow of what it used to be. Cities like Frankfurt, Trier, Cologne, and Worms, which used to have communities running into thousands, now scarcely muster more than a hundred or two. In all these cities the Jewish graveyard, often ill-tended, tells the tale of a once busy community dwindled away to almost nothing.

The most flourishing organised Jewish community is that of West Berlin, which numbers some 6,000. The Berlin Jews have a Jewish hospital, a home for the aged, a women's league, and synagogues and clubs.

West Berlin also accounts for more than half the 35 Jewish doctors who are again practising in West Germany.

Judges, Deputies and Pensioners : In the legal profession they are better represented and it is officially estimated that about 400 Jewish lawyers are practising today. Jews hold some of the highest posts in the legal profession, such as judgeships in the supreme and

constitutional courts at Karlsruhe and important legal advisorships with the Federal Government at Bonn.

There are three Jews in the Bundestag (the Lower House of Parliament), and according to Jewish sources there are 170 students now studying at West German universities and 350 business men practising a trade in their own right.

But it is estimated that 45 per cent of the Jews living in West Germany are dependent on some form of pension, charity or restitution payment as their main source of income.

Young Leave, Old Remain : A glance at the Jewish community in Hanover, West Germany, shows that only 11 of 251 members are under 13 years, 15 are between 14 and 30, 26 between 30 and 40, 51 between 40 and 50 and 148 are over 50 (including nine over 80). Many communities have even fewer children.

According to the general demographic trend, however, the total number of Jews in West Germany will be far smaller in 20 years' time than it is now—unless more return or come in from abroad.

In every community the same tale is told of the young men and women leaving for Israel, the United States, or elsewhere and the old remaining at home.

CALENDAR

(Times given are G.M.T.)

Sabbath begins	Friday, December 25, at 3.30 p.m.
Readings from Pentateuch	Exodus i—vi. 1
Readings from Prophets	Isaiah xxvii. 6—xxviii. 13. xxiv. 22, 23.
Sabbath ends	Saturday, December 26, at 4.44 p.m.

MENDL BERLIN

An Appreciation by Sir Leon Simon

Though not much in the public eye, Mendl Berlin was a man of remarkable gifts of mind and character. Born in Riga of one of the most distinguished Chassidic families, he was brought up in a milieu of the strictest orthodoxy. Thanks, however, to his mother's foresight, he was also taught European languages and secular subjects at home, and thus educationally he had the best of both worlds.

Assimilation in no way impaired his integral Jewishness of feeling and outlook, which was manifested alike in his intellectual interests and his attachments to the ceremonial side of Judaism. Something of the piety of the simple believer co-existed in him with a keenly critical mind and complete intellectual honesty. He not only loved Jewish learning, but possessed it to a degree

unusual in a layman, and rare indeed in Anglo-Jewry. He had, too, a knowledge of current Jewish affairs, and in particular of all matters connected with Zionism and Palestine, that were truly astonishing.

He was not a man of enthusiasms, and his modest and retiring nature was not that of one cut out for platform oratory or active leadership in communal affairs. In recent years, he played a prominent part in the work of the Joint Palestine Appeal in North West London.

Mr. Berlin was above all a man of splendid character, upright, genuine and direct, and the warmth and openness of his disposition, together with his wide knowledge and attractive personality, made him a delightful companion. His loss is mourned by a host of friends.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, 26th December
BARCAI ZIONIST SOCIETY, Synagogue Hall, Parkside, Dollis Hill Lane, N.W.2. M'lave Malka. Guest Speaker: Rabbi B. Lapien. Guest Chazan: Rev. J. Kacenelenbogen. At the piano: Mr. S. Taylor. In the chair: Rev. Dr. H. Rabinowicz. 7.45 p.m.

Sunday, 27th December
YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE (North-West) "David Ben-Gurion—Two Conflicting Views on Israel's First Prime Minister," by David Lessman, LL.B., Esq., and Aubrey Rose, Esq. 11 Templewood Avenue, N.W.3. (Buses 2, 13, to Heath Drive, then walk up Heath Drive third left [Redington Road], first right.) 7.45 p.m.

Thursday, 31st December
YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE (North-West) New Year's Eve Ball at Shaftesbury Hotel, Monmouth Street, W.C.2. Running Buffet. Dancing to Van Straten's Mayfair Orchestra until 1.30 a.m. Tickets 30s. each from Miss S. Donner, 172 Ellesmere Road, N.W.10. GLadstone 3175 or Miss I. Jacobs, 46a Upper Clapton Road, E.5. AMHerst 3070.

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SCOTTISH JEWRY AND CORONATION FOREST MEMORABLE GLASGOW BANQUET

Scottish Jewry's own efforts in the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest undertaking reached their climax last week when Mr. Sigmund Gestetner, deputy-chairman of the Commonwealth Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest Committee, presented a commemorative volume for Scotland to His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Premier Peer of Scotland, at a banquet in Glasgow City Chambers. The Duke, in accepting the volume amid acclamation by the whole gathering, undertook personally to deliver it to Buckingham Palace.

Jewry and Mankind: In his speech of acceptance, he declared that in the difficulties now besetting the world, "the sensitivity of perception of the Jewish race was perhaps the greatest potential blessing to mankind."

Earlier, Lord Greenhill, honorary president of the Scottish Council of the Forest project, who presided, reported that a message had been received from Her Majesty on board the liner "Gothic" in reply to their own loyal greetings.

Mr. Gestetner, who was deputising for Lord Nathan (regrettably unable to be present through the pressure of other duties in London), described to the gathering the importance of afforestation to the young State of Israel and how Jews throughout the Commonwealth and Empire had come enthusiastically together to pay this unique tribute to Her Majesty. Recently he had visited the Balfour Forest and the King George V Jubilee Forest in Israel. A great deal of preparatory work would have to be done there, he said, but the ultimate result would be to improve large stretches of barren land and provide the country with a new natural resource in timber.

The Earl of Balfour, in proposing the toast to the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest, spoke of the great honour it gave him to be associated with the project. His late uncle had been the architect of the Balfour Declaration, the first step leading to the re-creation of the State of Israel. "Trees are first reared in a nursery," he went on, "and I am proud that Lady Balfour and I ourselves once started a 'nursery' for the young people of Israel." This was in 1938 when they opened their family home to some 70 refugee children from Hitlerism. He was

happy to say that many of these young people had now become responsible citizens of Israel, while others were now British citizens and played their full part in British life.

Sir James Fergusson expressed the thanks of the guests to the City and Corporation of Glasgow, by whose kind permission the City Chambers were given for the banquet. To this the Lord Provost, the Rt. Hon. Thomas A. Kerr, J.P., replied, declaring how proud he was to be associated with Scottish Jewry in this tribute.

Gestetner's Part: Reference to the part played by Mr. Sigmund Gestetner, to whom went a large part of the credit for conceiving the Coronation Forest project, was made as Dr. I. E. Burton, co-chairman with Mr. Hyman Woolfson of the Scottish Council and a communal leader of Glasgow Jewry, proposed a toast to the distinguished guests. This was made the occasion by Mr. Max Weiner to present to the Duke of Hamilton a Golden Book Certificate commemorating his presence at the banquet, which was heartily endorsed by the cheers of the gathering. The Duke was visibly moved at the distinction accorded him in having his name enrolled in the eternal chronicle of Jewry.

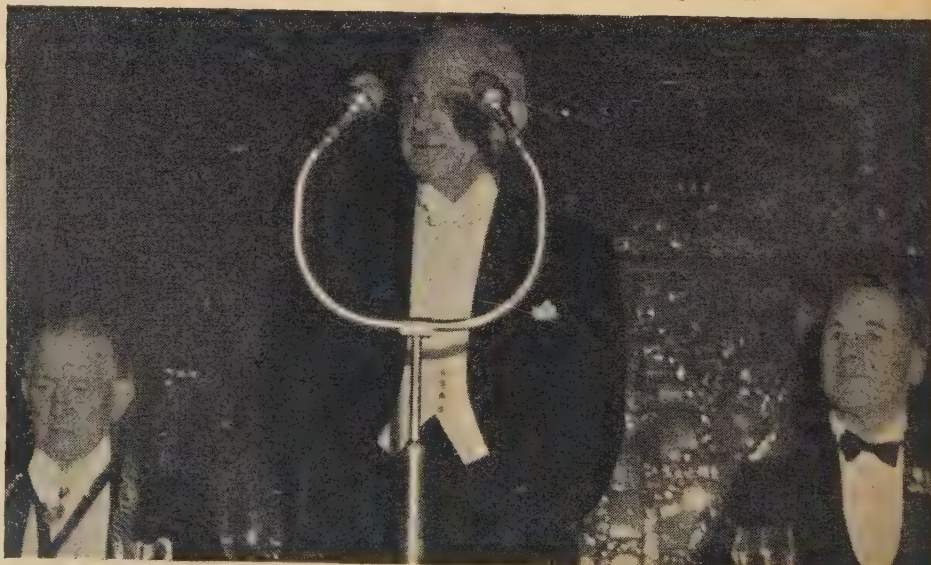
Loyalty to "his people, his religion, his city and his country" was the sub-

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ject of a tribute to Lord Greenhill paid by Dr. T. J. Honeyman, Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. He was personally gratified that these qualities had been officially recognised by Lord Greenhill's elevation to the Peerage. In his reply the chairman spoke with praise of all those who had made this historic function possible—notably Dr. Burton, Mr. Woolfson and Mr. Symie Miller. He revealed that he had sent, on behalf of the guests assembled in Glasgow, a congratulatory telegram to Viscount Samuel who was that very day being honoured in the House of Lords at a dinner under the chairmanship of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Among the other distinguished guests at an event which will go down in the annals of Scottish Jewry as an indication of its singular devotion to Great Britain and to the State of Israel, were: Lady Greenhill, the Lady Provost, Lady Balfour, Lady Fergusson and Lord Inverclyde.



Lord Greenhill presiding at the City Chambers Banquet. With him may be seen the Lord Provost of Glasgow and the Duke of Hamilton.

(Photo: Bryan and Shear)

JPA-JNF NEWS

NEW ASSIGNMENT FOR SOUTHEND AND DISTRICT

A HULEH BRIDGE

The J.N.F. Commission of Southend and Westcliff has taught the rest of the country the most effective method of winding up a project for Israel: it is to embark upon a new project.

This is once more indicated in the resolve of the Commission to commence work on a new assignment, the erection of a bridge over the Western Drainage Canal in the Huleh Basin. The Commission has decided to take on this important new task soon after the conclusion of the Feitelson Tree Nursery project, which as our readers know, was marked by a community reception at the Westward Ho! Hotel same weeks ago.

The long record of this locality's collective contribution to making the State of Israel a healthier and more productive place to live in began on its present scale in 1949. In that year it took upon itself a commitment to plant a complete section of the Weizmann Forest. This was just as Nachlat Southend had been created—one of the first Nachlah projects in this country in which the community's example was followed far and wide. Then came the second Nachlah, this one within Chevel Simon Marks, in the name of Mr. M. A. Webber, a stalwart of the community who had left the resort to live in London.

Gradually Southend and District discovered it could not be left without a J.N.F. project on its hands. Under the leadership of Mr. I. Freedman it seized the opportunity to honour its president, Mr. Leon Feitelson, and his late wife with an imaginative scheme to endow a complete Tree Nursery at Eshtaol in their names.

The work now goes on. The whole J.N.F. movement in this country will wish Southend and Westcliff every success as its operations 'move north' to the Huleh.

The band of workers responsible for this unique record in Anglo-Jewry is worthy of mention. They are: Messrs. L. Feitelson, president; M. A. Webber and H. I. Elman, vice-presidents; I. Freedman, chairman; M. Cazin, vice-chairman; Coleman Levene, hon. treasurer; Charles Elman, hon. financial secretary; Ben Grill, secretary.

LAND RECLAMATION SCHEME

KENWOOD AND HIGHGATE

The first Commission to act on the proposal to facilitate the reclamation of land in areas occupied by the 'Anglo-Jewish' kibbutzim has been Kenwood and Highgate Village—one of the most recently-constituted J.N.F. groups in this country.

The reclamation of one dunam was the subject of an intimate ceremony last week, when the Commission decided to reclaim the area in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Max Weiner. The association of the outgoing director's name with the undertaking was the Commission's own expression of appreciation for the help received from the London Head Office during its period of 'apprenticeship' as a J.N.F. Commission.

An inscribed certificate was presented to Mr. Weiner at a reception held last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Newgas.

Wishing the Commission every success, and praising its initiative in entering the scheme of kibbutz-linked land reclamation, Mr. Weiner emphasises the importance of Zionist workers in this country not losing the great vision of the ultimate objectives of Israel. Mr. Lewis Harris, his successor in office, also spoke; and Mr. B. Stanton presided.

The dunam of land will be reclaimed within the boundaries of Kfar Hanassi in Galilee.

During the evening two J.N.F. films, "The Immortal Road" and "Hope from the Huleh," were screened.

MR. MENDEL BERLIN

We regret to announce the sudden death on 15th December of Mendl Berlin, for the past three years chairman of the Hampstead J.P.A. Committee.

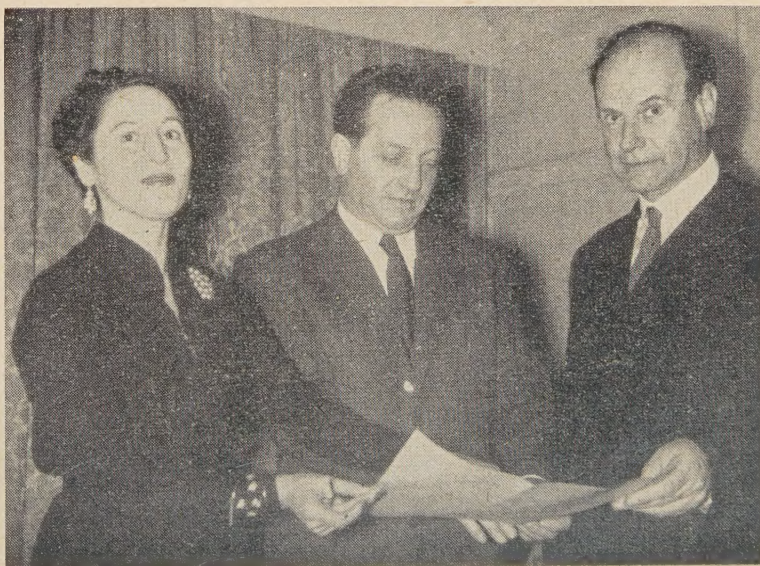
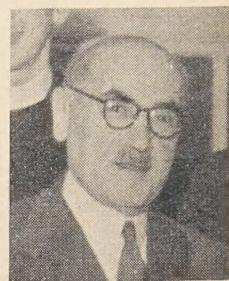
Mr. Berlin had long been a pillar of Zionist faith in North-West London, and a firm believer of the need to express that faith in concrete financial help for Israel. In partnership with his devoted wife, he worked for the cause throughout his life. During the war, while his son Isaiah undertook government missions abroad, Mr. Berlin used his son's rooms at Oxford and made them the base of Zionist activities in that city.

A man of great learning and widespread interests, he will be sorely missed throughout the Anglo-Jewish community.

At his funeral in London, at which the Rev. I. Levy officiated, the Government of Israel was represented by the Ambassador, Mr. Elath.

FOREST IN MEMORY OF BARTLEY CRUM, JUNIOR

The J.N.F. of America is to plant a forest of 10,000 trees in memory of Bartley C. Crum, junior, son of the well-known non-Jewish friend of the State of Israel. The son aged 18, died two weeks ago and, at a meeting of the J.N.F. in San Francisco his father announced he would plant 1,000 trees in "Israel's ancient sod" in memory of the boy.



Examining the Certificate of land reclamation in Kfar Hanassi are Mrs. E. Harris, functions chairman of Kenwood & Highgate Commission, Mr. M. Weiner and Dr. L. Rau, chairman of the Commission

JPA-JNF NEWS

“...THAT ANCIENT RIVER”

For centuries, “that ancient river, the Kishon,” was just another of Israel’s many silted-up streams, finding its way sluggishly to the sea, after losing the greater part of its waters in swamps or smothered by drifting sands. Long ago, the flood waters of the Kishon had been so powerful that they had risen and overwhelmed the Kings of Canaan, aiding Deborah and Barak in their fight for Israel’s freedom.

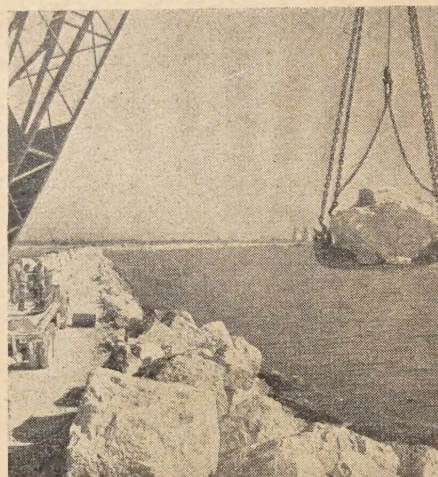
Today, the Kishon is regaining its former strength. Its bed has been cleared and deepened, but its waters are now turned to peaceful purposes.

An area at the mouth of the Kishon is being developed by the Ministry of Transport and Communications as an inland port, connected by waterways with the Mediterranean. It is J.N.F. land, and typifies the numberless ramifications of the rebuilding of Israel in which the Fund plays its part. It will speed up the ‘turn-round’ of ships and save space and money at Haifa port.

The mouth of the Kishon is east of Haifa Harbour and adjacent to the important Haifa Bay industrial area whose development will be aided by on-the-spot shipping facilities. Among the industries to benefit by the scheme is the Kaizer-Frazer car assembly concern.

The new port is planned to provide a port and harbour area; a free and an industrial zone; areas for handling timber, iron, coal and Negev minerals; a general storage area for goods in transit; a fishing base and naval yards.

The first phase of the project will be



Work on the Kishon breakwater.

completed during the current year, at a cost of £3 millions. This stage includes the building of a 600 metre long breakwater—later to be extended to 1,200 metres—the completion of the first 600 metres of the main canal and the initial development of the adjoining areas, including road and rail connections, power, water mains, etc. The scheme has been planned by the Kishon Development Department of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. It is being carried out by Solel Boneh and a Dutch engineering company with world-wide experience in the construction of canal and harbour works.

To be developed immediately is the free zone, providing facilities for the storage, processing, finishing and packing of merchandise. In this way, the Kishon Port will provide services and a valuable “half-way house” not to be found elsewhere in the Middle East.

E.H.

WEST HAM JUNIORS

The West Ham Junior J.N.F. Commission held their first annual ball at the Brent Bridge Hotel last week. This group of young people are to be congratulated for organising this enjoyable function, which succeeded in raising a significant sum for the J.N.F. Charitable Trust. An excellent tombola was organised, raising approximately £50 and a further sum was raised by means of a free draw.

The West Ham Junior Commission’s future plans include a showing of the Israeli film, “Faithful City” at the Palace Theatre on 28 March, 1954. This function will be organised jointly with the West Ham J.N.F. Commission.

INScribed IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

London

Hanna and Montague Feld on the occasion of their Marriage, by their parents. 13th December.

Dundee

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gillis by the Dundee Hebrew Congregation in appreciation of services rendered to the Dundee Jewish community. 17th December.

Glasgow

His Grace The Duke of Hamilton, K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C., as a token of appreciation on the occasion of his presence as Guest of Honour at the Banquet held in the City Chambers, Glasgow to commemorate Scottish Jewry’s participation in the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest. 15th December.

Leeds

Molly Ann Barnett and Joseph Joshua Smith on the occasion of their Marriage by the parents of the Bride. 13th Dec.

Liverpool

Mrs. Leah Abrahams, by the Liverpool Ladies Zionist and Welfare Association, in affectionate tribute to their President for long and devoted service to the Association and the Zionist movement.

ANOTHER ONEG SHABBAT

The need to increase educational and social activities for Jewish youth was stressed by Mr. Max Weiner last week when he discussed problems facing the younger generation of Anglo-Jewry at the fortnightly Oneg Shabbat arranged by the J.N.F. Youth and Education Department.

He believed the function of the synagogue was to become once more a veritable ‘house of assembly’ besides being a place of worship. This was the old concept of a *Beth Haknesseth* and it should be revived. The need for increased aliyah to Israel and a sense of responsibility towards the Jewish world should be impregnated in the character of the younger generation, thus giving it an urgently required vitality.

Among those present at the Oneg Shabbat were: the Consul of Israel, Mr. R. Amir, and Mr. E. A. Colman, chairman of the Joint Committee for Youth Affairs.

As before, the proceedings included musical items in Hebrew and Yiddish as well as biblical recitations, community singing and folk dancing.

TREES IN ERETZ ISRAEL

Westcliff

400 saplings by the Southend and Westcliff Jewish Ladies Guild. 29th November.

150 saplings by Mr. S. B. Rosenberg. 29th November.

150 saplings by Mr. I. Geller. 29th November.

150 saplings by the Southend and District Women’s Zionist Society. 29th Nov.

100 saplings by the Westcliff and District Friendship and Social Club. 29th November.

100 saplings by the St. Leonard Lodge No. 4982. 29th November.

100 saplings by the Southend & Westcliff Friendship Club. 29th November.

100 saplings by Mr. A. Shoot. 29th November.

100 saplings by Mr. I. Freedman. 29th November.

100 saplings by Mr. I. Freedman. 29th November.

JPA-JNF NEWS

Up and Down the Country

LONDON'S FIRST INSCRIBED
BLUE-BOX

The first inscribed Blue Box in the London area was presented on Sunday, 13th December, to Miss Hanna Horn (hon. sec. of the Aviv Society) and Mr. Montague Feld (a Finchley J.N.F. worker), on the occasion of their marriage.

In making this presentation on behalf of the Jewish National Fund, Rev. A. Rosenfeld said he was particularly happy to perform this pleasant ceremony, as the two young people concerned were representatives of families actively engaged in J.N.F. work.

ANOTHER BLUE AND WHITE
BAZAAR IN LEEDS

At a recent meeting of the Leeds J.N.F. Commission and the Women's Zionist Council presided over by Mr. John Goldstone, it was resolved unanimously to hold another Blue and White Bazaar at the Town Hall on November 8th, 9th and 10th, 1954.

The step follows the great success of last year's bazaar, which received the active participation of a large number of communal bodies in the locality and produced a revenue of some £6,000 for the J.N.F.

J.N.F. FELLOWSHIP

Mr. Lewis Harris, the Director of the Jewish National Fund, addressed a meeting of the J.N.F. Fellowship on Tuesday, 15th December. His subject, "Present Political Trends in Israel," portrayed the internal and external political problems facing the Jewish State from 1948 until the present day. This informative talk was followed by a lively and interesting discussion by the members of the group.

Mr. Derrick Braham was in the chair, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Harris was moved by Mr. Dennis Clarke.

Miss Gertrude Rosenthal, chairman of the Women's Zionist Council, addressed the meeting on her recent visit to Israel.

MIDDLESBRO AND STOCKTON

The newly appointed Zionist officer for the North-Eastern region, Mr. J. Nadler, was introduced to Middlesbro and Stockton J.P.A. supporters recently by Mr. S. W. Gold. The J.P.A. provincial secretary was in the district to deliver the Weizmann Memorial lecture. Mr. Fishbein, chairman of the local J.P.A. Committee, presided.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, 26th December

SOUTH - WEST ESSEX J.N.F. COMMISSION Annual Dinner and Ball. 6 p.m. Ambhurst Park Hall, N.16. Dancing to Maurice Sinclair and His Orchestra. Tickets 2 gns. from Miss S. Slowe, 10 Westmoreland Road, E.17. LEYton 2594.

J.N.F. YOUTH AND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, Oneg Shabbat, West End Great Synagogue Hall, 21 Dean Street, W.1, 7.30 p.m. Guest Speaker: Rev. I. Levy, O.B.E., B.A., on "The Romance of the Hebrew Language." Miss Ulli Shocken, Israeli Singer; Miss Ofra Yerushalmi, Pianist; Film Show, "Tent City," and "Omer Festival." Israel Folk Dances. Refreshments.

Wednesday, 30th December

EAST LONDON J.N.F. COMMISSION. Grand Performance, Yiddish Play (in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust), Grand Palais, Commercial Road, E.1, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets available from Rev. J. Weisz, 23 Milward Street, E.1.

Sunday, 10th January, 1954

STAMFORD HILL & DISTRICT J.N.F. COMMISSION, Annual Dinner and Ball at the Savoy Hotel, W.C.2 (under Kashrus supervision). Dancing to Claude Cavolotti and Orchestra. 7 p.m. to midnight. Tickets: £2 5s. 0d. available from Mrs. L. Kaye, MUSEum 6111.

Wednesday, 20th January, 1954

HELP FOR ISRAEL COMMITTEE. Dance, Brent Bridge Hotel, N.W.4, 7.30 p.m., with Van Straten and Orchestra. Tickets 8s. 6d., available from Hon. Sec., Miss H. Davis, 16, Danescroft Avenue, N.W.4 (HEN. 8191).

Thursday, 21st January, 1954

GOLDERS GREEN J.N.F. COMMISSION. Dance at Brent Bridge Hotel, N.W.4. Dancing to Johnny Franks and Orchestra. Tombola. Tickets: 15s. 6d. (inclusive of refreshments), obtainable from A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. MUSEum 6111. 8 p.m.

Saturday, 23rd January, 1954

YOUNG PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE of the J.N.F. present Flotow's "Martha" by British Grand Opera Society at King George's Hall, Great Russell Street, W.C.1. Tickets 5s. to £1 1s. 0d. from Miss L. Cannon, 16 Chalgrove Road, E.9. Phone: AMHerst 3190.

Sunday, 24th January, 1954

KENWOOD & HIGHGATE VILLAGE J.N.F. COMMISSION, First Debutante Ball, Savoy Hotel, London. 6.30 p.m. Nat Temple and his Orchestra. For tickets and presentation please write to Mr. H. C. Newgas, Madison Lodge, Compton Avenue, N.6. Closing date for application for presentation, December 31st, 1953. Tickets: £2 12s. 6d.

This week's best boxes

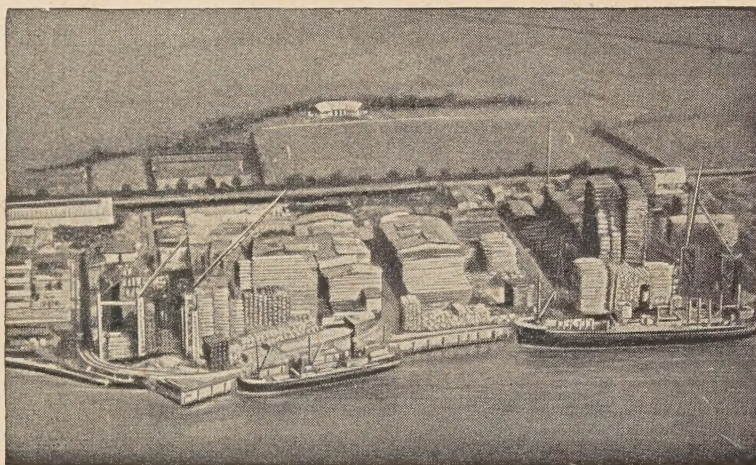
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Mr. Bernstein, 82 Hendon Lane ...	7 13 0	BRIGHTON & HOVE	
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milner, 21 Tillingbourne Gardens ...	4 10 0	Mr. J. Bieler, Hannah House, Brunswick Terrace ...	10 4 0
Trudi, Averil and Roger Gulperin, 2 Hillcrest Gardens ...	3 12 6	Hannah House, Brunswick Terrace ...	7 13 10
Mr. B. Schwartz, 12 Seymour Road ...	3 0 0	Mr. Schneider, Waterloo Street ...	5 2 8
Mr. Ferman, 7 Queensborough Court ...	2 18 0	Dr. Kallenbach, Hannah House, Brunswick Terrace ...	5 2 6
Mr. M. Leben, 30 Allerton Road ...	2 17 6	Mrs. Jacobs, 43 Hove Manor ...	2 0 0
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Mr. Feder, 103 Ashfield Street ...	3 5 9	SOUTHPORT	
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Mr. S. Jonas, 16 Alexander Court ...	2 7 6	MIDDLESBROUGH & STOCKTON	
Mr. H. Craps, 22 Mount Street ...	2 0 0	Mrs. V. Levy, 111 Cambridge Road ...	7 3 6
North-West		Mrs. N. J. Marks, 56 Cambridge Road ...	6 11 6
Mrs. Rabinovitch, 27 Greenfield Gardens ...	8 0 0	Mrs. H. Cohen, "The Laurels," 1 Hartburn Lane ...	5 3 7
Mr. Freedman, 3 Dorset House ...	7 2 6	Mrs. H. Bloom, 2 Thornfield Road ...	4 4 0
Mr. S. Brandler, 38 Ivor Court, Gloucester Place ...	3 4 5	Mrs. Wolf, 24 Cornfield Road ...	4 0 0
Mrs. D. Gedalla, 27 Greenfield Gardens ...	2 11 6	Mrs. W. Cohen, 25 Thornfield Road ...	2 17 0
Mr. A. Sturn, 20 Vernon Court ...	2 10 0	Mrs. L. Cohen, 43 Grosvenor Road ...	2 12 6
Mr. Winsor, 3 Greenfield Gardens ...	2 3 0	Mrs. H. Cohen, 97 Thornfield Road ...	2 5 0
Mr. M. Tresman, 835 Finchley Road ...	2 2 3	Mrs. Manning, 24 Darlington Road ...	2 2 3
		Mrs. B. Myerson, 38 Cambridge Road ...	2 1 0
		Mr. Halson, 21 Thornfield Road ...	2 0 0
		Mrs. L. Goldstein, 63 The Avenue ...	2 0 0

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